

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1883.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8
MOUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 12TH MARCH.

THE FOLLOWING is the text of the letter of the Hon'ble Mr. Mandlik to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:

Calcutta, Friday 9th February.

SIR,—Lord Ripon is being unjustly assailed by the *Times* and other papers—first, for a Bengal Rent Bill which is not yet in existence so far as the public knows, and therefore criticism is necessarily imaginary; secondly, for a Criminal Law Amendment Bill approved by all the Local Governments throughout India, with the exception, perhaps, of one backward district, and also approved by the independent European papers and all the Indian papers; and, thirdly, for furthering local self-government which was introduced forty years ago, and extended by men like Lord Lawrence, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Sir W. Grey, Mr. Harrington, Sir Henry Maine, Lord Napier, Sir W. Muir, Sir Bartle Frere, and others, confirmed by Lord Mayo's measures, approved by successive State Secretaries, Liberal and Conservative, and announced to Parliament annually. It is now a necessity of the day. Is the contentment and happiness of two hundred millions worth nothing? Such conduct on the part of public English writers causes astonishment and regret. Great indignation is felt by the people at the circulation of wrong facts and worse arguments, and the attributing of low motives to such high statesmanship as is uniformly exhibited by the present head of Britain's greatest dependency.

Hon. V. N. MANDLIK, C.S.I.
Additional Member of the Legislative Council
of the Government of Bombay.

All India ought to feel grateful to Mr. Mandlik for this patriotic act.

MR. HAGGARD, who was for some time Magistrate of Serampore, and who has since retired, writes to the *Times* strongly in support of the scheme of local self-government. He writes:

How terribly arduous the life of a conscientious District Officer is, few can ever know. But all officers are not equal to the labors put on them, and many things are perforce neglected. Now, many of the burdens cast on the executive in India are borne in England by local bodies called by different names, and I must say it seems to me the greatest wisdom on Lord Ripon's part to try and get local bodies to relieve the executive of such burdens in India. The executive officer cannot possibly have the local knowledge, or the energy, or the leisure to do what is absolutely needed in the interior of each district. But the people themselves will not shrink from doing the work. Introducing the Village Police Act into the Serampore Sub-Division in the year 1877, I found the greatest willingness among the villagers to assist, and I saw that there were available in nearly every village one or two men who could be well trusted to represent the wants of the villagers, and who would form a useful constituency from which District Boards might be elected to whom a great portion of local administrative work might be safely made over, while matters affecting the safety of English rule and the peace of the State should be left to the Executive.

We thank Mr. Haggard for this testimony.

Mrs. THOMPSON distributed the prizes to the pupils of the Bethune Female School this evening. Sir Richard Garth, President of the Committee of the School, addressed the meeting. Referring to the success of the two lady graduates from the institution, who have taken the B. A. Degree, he said:

It was a source of pride and pleasure not only to the well-wishers of the Institution, but to the young ladies themselves for their success and well-earned honors. And, indeed, he would include Miss Lipscombe and the learned Professors who had done so much in obtaining success. He would also congratulate the Free Church Normal School, because one of the ladies had been educated there. He would lastly congratulate the country generally upon the credit gained by these two young graduates.

SIR RICHARD GARTH thus addressed the lady graduates:

Young ladies, you have shown how well you can use the talents which God has committed to your care in obtaining a University degree. Now, show us how well you can use those talents for your own good—for the good of your family and those about you—and above all for the amelioration and improvement of your countrywomen. To these young ladies who may never have the means or the ability to take a degree, let me say this—don't be down-hearted or discouraged, because you are unable to attain the distinction that has fallen to the lot of others. A degree of the University is by no means the only nor, indeed, the highest object of a lady's education. The main object of a lady's education is not to take a degree, but to learn habits of industry, order, and obedience, and to lay up such a store of useful knowledge as will make them good daughters, good wives, and good mothers. And to acquire those ladylike accomplishments which we Englishmen have learnt to prize so much in our countrywomen, and which it is our earnest wish and endeavour should be showed by the ladies of this country. (Applause.) Well said.

THE PRESS is indebted to Mr. Hope for a further concession in the rates for telegrams. Last Saturday's *Gazette* contained a Resolution notifying that proprietors, editors, or managers of registered newspapers may telegraph *bona fide* urgent instructions to their correspondents regarding contributions by telegraph, at the usual reduced rates for Press messages.

MR. PEROY, Superintendent of the Calcutta Reserve Police Force, is about to retire. A testimonial has been voted to him, which takes the form of a supplement to the small pension to which under the rules of the service he is entitled, and a small gold medal with a suitable inscription.

TUESDAY, 13TH MARCH.

WE ARE sorry to observe that Major Tucker, the Salvationist, has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment by the Police Magistrate of Bombay for defying the law. Three of his colleagues have been sentenced to a fine of Rs. 25 each, in default to a week's imprisonment.

SIX MEMBERS of the Education Commission with Dr. Hunter, the President, proceed to Simla to complete their work.

THE High Court Pleaders of Bombay expressed their thanks to Mr. Justice Melvill on the eve of his departure on furlough. Mr. Melvill congratulated the members of the Native bar that his place was to be taken by one of their number (Mr. Nanabhai Haridas) a gentleman who had on several previous occasions filled it with honor to himself and credit to the Court.

WE ARE sorry to read the following in the *Indian Spectator*:

According to a generally well-informed friend in England, it is not unlikely that the Viceroy may leave this country before the expiry of his term. Negotiations, we understand, have gone on between Lord Ripon and the Ministry for months. But this much is certain, that His Excellency will not resign before he has secured 'a fit and proper' successor.

We hope this rumour is not true. It would be a calamity if Lord Ripon should leave the country before the many reforms his Lordship has projected were fairly brought to maturity.

THE ABOVE JOURNAL makes the following remarks on the Salt revenue:

Comparing the average of the past four years of consumption and duty with that for the year under review, we arrive at the following result:

	1878-81.	1882	1882	increase or decrease Percentage
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Bengal	74,76,000	2,15,53,000	77,83,000	1,55,68,000 + 4 + 18.7
India	50,89,000	1,26,54,900	55,21,000	1,09,15,000 „ 8.4 - 27.7
Madras	49,98,000	1,24,96,000	57,10,000	1,14,25,000 „ 14.2 - 8.5
Bombay	36,53,000	90,65,000	41,00,000	81,99,000 „ 12.2 - 9.5
Sindh	95,000	2,24,000	1,49,000	2,99,000 „ 55. - 23.1

It appears that consumption has been stimulated to a very small extent in Bengal; while Madras and Bombay show an improvement of 14 and 12 per cent. respectively for the ten months. Most probably they may show even a higher rate of consumption when the final accounts for the remaining two months have been dealt with. That the arid province of Sindh should have shown an increased consumption of 55 per cent. is very satisfactory. Of course, it obviously follows that where the improvement in consumption is the least, the falling off in duty is the greatest. Thus Bengal shows a deficit of 27 per cent., while Madras and Bombay of 8.5 and 9.5 per cent. respectively.

We have always been of opinion that the reduction of the salt duty in Bengal is a mistake.

BANGALORE was startled last week, says a correspondent of the *Times of India*, by the news that a well-known milliner in the station had embraced the religion of the Prophet, married a *Mussulman*, and become a *gosha*! The reason for this strange conversion and *mesalliance* is hard to fathom. The lady is very respectable, possessed of ample means, and doing a good business, while the man is a low *Mussulman*, who keeps a small shop for the sale of betel nut and native condiments, and is really poor. Love is blind.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH MARCH.

THE OVERLAND MAIL gives the following description of a musical bedstead ordered by an Indian Prince:

There is on view in Paris at the present time a bed of rare and singular construction, which has been made to the order of an Indian Prince and is about to be sent to him. The bedstead, which is of satin-wood, with large plates of silver repousse work, is very beautifully carved and has cost upwards of Rs. 24,001. The most original part of this bed is the mattress, which has been fitted up as musical box, so that directly any one lies down it plays a series of tunes selected from Gounod's operas. At the four corners of the bed are statues, representing young girls of Greek, Spanish, Italian and French nationality; their only ornament being a gold snake bracelet twisted round the wrist, which holds the fan they are waving over the sleeper. By an ingenious contrivance of the artist

employed to cast these statues, the eyes have been made to move; and the realistic appearance of these young ladies is heightened by the addition of four wings in four shades of colour, supposed to be typical of each nation. The arms of the Rajah are carved at the head of the bedstead, which is a marvel of workmanship.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE has the following:

A private letter from Calcutta states that the promoters of the Town Hall meeting are ashamed of the speeches made on the occasion, and are doing their best to call in the issue of the *Engishman* containing the original report, and to substitute revised reports of the speeches with the offensive parts struck out. Indeed, the process of expurgation began even before the original reports appeared in the Calcutta papers. Certain of the most outrageous phrases which appear in the telegraphed reports are not to be found in the Calcutta papers. The friends of the movement are apprehensive of the effect on English opinion of a too literal version of the language of the speakers, and the behaviour of the audience, not all of which, it may be said, was either English or European. Australians who had come over with horses, Jews, Armenians, Indo-Britons, were as unmeasured as the rest, perhaps more so. The meeting was organised by the Calcutta merchants, who were moved thereto by the indigo and tea planters whose agents they are. When the Bill was first mooted, they paid no more attention to it than did people in Bombay, and they had no thought of agitating against it. But when their up-country correspondents urged them to oppose the measure, they did so, having no idea of going to the lengths which disgraced the public meeting. The scene at the latter exceeded in violence and excitement anything ever before witnessed in India. The European and Eurasian community in Calcutta being much larger than that of Bombay is not so free from the rowdy element as the latter. Besides, a number of planters and their overseers had come up from the Mofussil to take their part in the proceedings. Mr. Branson was so cheered when he applied the first epithets of abuse that he lost his head, and said everything that occurred to him in his excitement. The meeting hissed, groaned, and yelled at every mention of the Viceroy or Mr. Herbert, making the whole neighbourhood resound with the expression of their fury. Lord Ripon stood outside the entrance of Government House, listening in wonder, and a most stupefaction, to the fierce uproar. Mr. Branson encouraged these fanatic cries, calling on the audience to make their voices heard. The abuse of the natives set the audience beside itself with delight, and it cheered so as to shake the roof. All this far transgressed, as we have said, the desires and the expectations of the merchants who got up the meeting. The next day the natives were worked into a sort of fury by what had taken place. A tremendous counter-demonstration was talked of, and indeed decided upon. Forty or fifty thousand men were to meet and denounce the conduct of the speakers and the audience in the Town Hall. This intention was abandoned when it became known that the said audience would stone the demonstrators.

As far as the Natives are concerned, they have abandoned the idea of a counter-demonstration, because they do not like to widen the breach, which is already wide enough!

THE ABOVE PAPER publishes the following song of the Criminal Procedure Bill:

[As sung by himself, to the well-known air of the "Chickaleary Cove,"]
I'm a small Amendment Bill,
With clauses one, two, three;
Simla's heights was the place I was born in,
Mr. Herbert evolved me
With his ingenuity
Out of—nothing, when that Gupta gave him 'warnin'
But Lord, bless you! when I came,
With my tiny little frame,
Thinking 'in the Legislative world I ne'er can make much shine,
On all sides up in arms,
The Jingo rose in swarms
Upon me, and determined to assert their rights divine.
The *Times* in England—He
Of immense pomposity—
Yelled out, "Britons won't be 'safe if this blooming Bill be passed,"
Then the *Times* of India, who
Always "knows a thing or two,"
Follows suit and cries, "The Briton's missumst not be harassed."
Then the great Calcutta Bar
Sniffing danger from afar,
To their lives and p'rape their fees, sent up a noisy shout,
"Oh you ugly big Baboo,
We ain't a bit afraid of you,
But from the bench of British 'Beaks' we'll strive to keep you out."

MORAL.

Years will come and years will go,
Men will say, "What, do you know,
Has become of Herbert's Bill, that 'mischievous' little elf?"
And the answer will be made,
"Poor Bill—he is 'in the shade,'
And his body lies reposing on some Legislative shelf!"

ACCORDING to an American paper, the oldest man in the world committed suicide on Dec. 14 last. He was an Indian named Anero Largo, or Long Hide, and he was, the San Diego Sun states, fully 160 years of age at the time of his death.

THURSDAY, 15TH MARCH.

WE HAVE received two odes in Bengali—one on Patriotism and the other to Lord Ripon. They are from the celebrated popular ballad-composer Babu Rupchand Pankshi of Champatollah. The songs are the outpourings of the heart.

A CRITIC, who from his position in the department is presumably well conversant with its ins and outs, has sent us the following remarks on the last Report of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal:

In para 2 of the Government Resolution on the Education Report allusion is made to the division of the Primary class into upper and lower Primary schools, and the sub-division of the latter into higher and lower sections, but in fact there is no recognized sub-division of primary schools. Again, it is stated that the middle vernacular schools differ from the Upper Primaries only in the fuller character of the instruction given and in the addition of an optional English class. Is it a fact that there is an English class in each and every middle vernacular school? How many of 1050 schools have such classes? Again the middle English school is said to be an improvement upon the middle vernacular—the English subject being now compulsory. Is it not a fact that the learning of English is not compulsory—the course of study has been now so arranged on a vernacular basis that it is optional with its pupils to learn English or not and to complete at either the middle English or the middle vernacular scholarship examination. Further, it is stated that the distinctive difference between a middle vernacular and middle English school lies in the circumstance that greater attention is paid in the latter to English and possibly a better finish in the vernacular instruction also. The truth is the difference between the two lies only in the fact of there being an arrangement for the teaching of English in the middle English school which does not exist in the middle vernacular. But even in this class of schools the learning of English is quite optional. A middle English school is nothing more than a middle vernacular in which the English language is taught in addition as an optional subject. An English class attached to a middle vernacular is a permissive measure and this class is never recognized by the Department until it actually passes candidates by the English standard, and then it is classed as a middle English school. These inaccuracies in an official record are of serious import, and call for notice.

A MAISADAL correspondent says that the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division has arbitrarily removed from employ the tutor of the Maisadal minors. The tutor, a graduate of the Calcutta University possessing more than ten years' experience as a Head Master, was appointed in August last after long search and hard competition. It appears from the copy of the Commissioner's letter that the minors were reported to have misbehaved themselves and it is alleged that the tutor has not sufficient influence over them, therefore he must be replaced by an elderly man. The tutor is, however, of 30 years of age. The Government will by and bye find out its mistake of having abolished the Wards' Institution. It is no joke to control wild youths born with silver spoons in their mouths. Dr. Rajendralala Mitra knew how to wield the birch over them.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests that in justice to the Munsiffs the Government should provide quarters for them at the public expense similar to what is provided for the Sub-divisional officers. We know that many Munsiffs are willing to pay rent for such quarters. We heartily second the suggestion.

OUR GOSSAIN DURGAPUR correspondent writes: "There were heavy showers accompanied with hailstorms in the Choudangah Sub-Division on the 2nd March—the trees have been rendered leafless and the crops have been considerably damaged. The sugar crop this year was very abundant, but there is no demand and prices very low. Some of the workmen at the sugar mills have had their hands injured by the use of crushing mills and some of them have died of tetanus."

WE ARE informed that it is proposed to establish a School of Homoeopathy in Calcutta under the designation of "the Calcutta School of Homoeopathy" at 45 Banniatollah Lane. The lectures will comprise Principles and Practice of Medicine, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Principles of Anatomy and Physiology. The lecturers are Mr. M. M. Bose, Mr. P. C. Mozoomdar, Mr. B. L. Bose and Dr. L. Salzer. We wish the institution every success.

FRIDAY, 16TH MARCH.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:

Decolities were rare in this part of the 24-Pargannas but lately two were committed, one about a month ago at the village of Nudra under thana Naibaty, of which nothing is as yet known as to the result of police investigation. On the 8th instant a decoity took place in the house of one Sitaram Mool, a man of the Kaibarto caste at Kakinarah in the same thana. The poor man was severely wounded and his wife partly burnt by fire. He was robbed of property to the extent of Rs. 500. The Police made their appearance for enquiry on the evening of the next day and it is doubtful whether it will be attended with any success.

WE LEARN from a correspondent at Dinapore that the native gentlemen of that station gave an entertainment to their retiring Magistrate Mr. Cowhead. Among other amusements there was an amateur theatrical performance.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that Mr. H. Cook, Magistrate and Collector of Noakhali, is winning golden opinions by his considerate revision of 'the settlement of Khas Mehals in the islands of Sundip and Hatya. The leading inhabitants of the islands met to thank the Collector at a public meeting held in Sundip.

WE HAVE received the following from a correspondent:

With reference to the statement of a correspondent in a recent issue of your paper to the effect, that the Bengali Atlas of Nilomal Ghosal was a copper plate production, I send you a copy which will satisfy you that it was lithographed and printed at the Press of Messrs. Black & Co. It will be thus seen, that your correspondent is wholly wrong. Babu Sasibhusan's Atlas is the first copper-plate work of its kind.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL has the following:

The circumstances attending the sudden death of Sir Salar Jung, of which we now receive some account through the Times, from Calcutta demand the most serious attention and investigation. That such a great and good man should, by any ill-fate, have been the victim either of foul-play or of criminal negligence, is almost too distressing a thought to be entertained; yet the statement that "apparently something was wrong with the food" at the dinner that preceded his short illness, is too suggestive not to awaken alarm at possibilities that will doubtless be inquired into.

This is all nonsense. Sir Salar Jung died natural death.

WE HAVE received the following harrowing account from a correspondent in the district of Hooghly:

In a coolie depot at this place cholera of a severe type broke out in the first week of this month (March). There were several deaths. The men in charge of the depot including a native doctor contrived to fling into a neighbouring jungle the dead and dying. A neighbouring gentleman observing their proceedings caused a search to be made and in this search he found half a dozen living human beings wrapped up in blankets lying here and there, some of whom had been attacked with cholera, among those who were not so sick were children whose mothers had died. On the next day another set of bodies were found some of which had been partly mangled by jackals and vultures. Have the local police heard anything of this sad business? Some of the people telegraphed to the Magistrate of Hooghly what had occurred when he deputed the Joint-Magistrate to enquire into the facts, and it was from him that some of the particulars were gathered.

We do hope that the Government will make a full enquiry into the subject.

WE HAVE received an account of the reception accorded to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda on his arrival at Benares, from which we make the following extract:

"At the station the Governor General's Agent and Military officers, the District Superintendent of Police and a deputation from the Mahamatra Sabha were in waiting. On the arrival of the train the officiating Agent to the Governor General and other European officers went to His Highness's Saloon and welcomed him to Benares. A guard of honor had been drawn up for the reception. The Maharajecumar of Benares then came and received the Gaekwar and drove him in his state carriage to the palace of the Maharaja of Vizianagram at Rhenipura. On the 8th instant an address in English and Sanskrit was presented to His Highness by the Mahamatra Sabha. A deputation from the Sabha waited upon his Highness to whom he gave a cordial reception. After His Highness's arrival at the Durbar the Secretary to the Sabha introduced the members in the order of their precedence. After the address had been presented by Pandit Ropudeva Shastri. His Highness returned a suitable reply expressing his gratitude for the reception given to him. He thanked the deputation for their good suggestions and promised to do his best to carry them out. The Maharajah concluded with expressing the obligation, which Hindus must feel for the British Government for the flourishing condition of education due to its genuine encouragement. The Durbar ended after His Highness had heard the Shastrartha of the Pandits present. His Highness paid marked attention to Pandit Ropudeva Shastri. The Secretary expressed the pleasure and thankfulness felt by the Deputation for the kind reception accorded to them. His Highness next visited the Hindu Observatory, Manmandir, he also paid the return visit to the Maharajah of Benares. There were great festivities at Ramnagar, the palace of the Maharajah of Benares. The Gaekwar distributed Rs. 25,000 among the Brahmins of the place.

SATURDAY, 17TH MARCH.

THERE WERE 203 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 10th March, of which 34 were from cholera, 4 from small-pox, 56 from fevers, 36 from bowel complaints, 2 from accidents, 10 from phthisis and asthma, 11 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. The infant deaths numbered 45, of which 12 were still-born children. The deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races were 13. The average of daily mortality was 29.

It is proposed to have a memorial in honor of Sir Salar Jung:

Proposed by Mr. Jones, the Resident, and seconded by Sir Charles Keyes, and carried after some discussion:—

That the subscribers should be confined to all officers of the British services who were friends and admirers of the late Sir Salar Jung, and that Natives and British-born subjects of Hyderabad, Sindharabad, and Baran should be invited to join the movement, if desirous of so doing.

A Native meeting will, it is understood, shortly be convened in the city, and will be of a national character.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL publishes the following letter from Raja Sourindromohun Tagore, Mus. Doc. C. I. E. regarding the National Anthem:

"I have not seen the paragraph in the Daily News alluded to in your letter, but with interest to read it, together with the reply it has evoked from you should it be convenient for you to send me the papers. As to the subject-matter of the controversy, I beg leave to state that, in my humble opinion, as already recorded in my pamphlet on 'The National Anthem,' there is nothing in the original melody of the Anthem that can jar on the Indian ear. . . . The original melody of 'God save the Queen' is not at all repugnant to Indian taste, and this opinion I unhesitatingly share with the native gentlemen whom you have met and consulted with.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, March 10.—Mr. Cross, replying to a question in the House of Commons, last night, said that Government has no reason to believe that the rumours that Sir Salar Jung had been poisoned were true. Advice from Dublin state that the knives used in the assassination of Mr. Field have been found in the Canal, at Dublin, thus corroborating Kavanagh's evidence.

12.—The Danubian Convention has been signed, all the Powers being satisfied. The Daily News in a leading article to-day, announces that, at a Cabinet Council held yesterday, it was resolved to protect natives from Boer oppression.

13. Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the Government did not intend inviting the Viceroy to withdraw Mr. Ibert's Bill. The papers in connexion therewith would be produced at an early date, but no further step will be taken with the bill until November.

Lord Hartington, in moving the army estimates, said it is intended to increase the Cadres of the Commissariat and transport Corps and detain 500 mules permanently for transport service. His Lordship said that, owing to a diminution in the number of recruits offering, it is the intention of the authorities to give greater latitude to Doctors in passing recruits, retaining however, as a general rule, the present age for enlistment. Arrangements will be made to avoid the excessive depletion of establishments after despatch of drafts to India. Undress uniforms, of Khaki will be issued, as an experiment, to certain battalions at home and abroad. Twelve steel guns of 43 tons each and 4 of 61 tons have been ordered. Earl Spencer has resigned the Presidency of the Council.

14.—The Daily News publishes a paragraph this morning, stating that the new President of the Privy Council will be virtually Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Stanhope gave notice that he would call the attention of the House to the papers relating to Mr. Ibert's Bill, and also gave notice of a resolution, condemning such Bills as being calculated to disturb friendly feeling between Europeans and Natives. The Secretary of State for the Colonies made a statement in the House of Lords last night concerning Boer oppression of the natives in the Transvaal. His Lordship said it was only possible for England to remonstrate with the Boers. The cost of even a small expedition would exceed the value of the land to be protected, and only urgent necessity would justify England using force. The troopship Crocodile arrived at Plymouth on the 12th.

15.—Mr. Parnell introduced a Bill in the House of Commons for amending the Land Act. The House threw out the Bill on the second reading by 250 against 63. Mr. Gladstone in his speech laid special emphasis upon the satisfactory working of the Land Act, and refused further legislation in connexion therewith. Patrick Egan has arrived at New York. He denies that he fled from Dublin, and states that the funds of the Land League have been employed in preventing rather than causing outrages in Ireland. The Roumanian Government has re-affirmed its refusal to assent to the decision of the Danubian Conference.

16.—A terrible explosion of dynamite took place during last night at the Local Government Board offices in Whitehall. The offices were completely wrecked, and thousands of adjacent windows smashed. No one was injured. It is supposed to have been an act of vengeance by Fenians in consequence of Mr. Parnell's Bill for the amendment of the Land Act being thrown out. One arrest has been made. A box of explosive materials was also exploded in the Times office during the night, but without causing any harm.

16.—The Under Secretary for the Colonies, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that small pensions will be granted to the Zulu Chiefs, Monkenana and Montwa, and other Royal Chiefs. They will be located in British territory.

Paris, March 11.—Attempts to renew the riotous demonstrations here to-day were overawed by a great display of force on the part of the Government. Large bodies of police and cavalry cleared the streets, and a great number of arrests were made.

WE NOTICE in the last number of the Calcutta Gazette that the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal are conveyed to Babu Rashbehari Lal Singh, a zemindar of Manbhurn, for his liberal contribution of Rs 3,670 towards the construction of the Govindpore Lake.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Manual of Indian Criminal Law. By H. A. D. Phillips, C. S. 2. A Text-Book of Indian Botany. By W. H. Gregg. 3. Major the Hon'ble E. Baring's speech in the Legislative Council on the Bengal Rent-Law. 4. Hon'ble Dr. W. W. Hunter's Do. on the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill. 5. East India Railways—being copy of contracts or agreements entered into by the Secretary of State for India with any Company for the construction of Railways (Parliamentary Paper). 6. Indian Calendar for 1883. By Erasmus Jones. 7. The Indian Jurist for March 1883. 8. The Voice of India, No. 2. 9. Divine Realities in the Light of Modern Science. By Adelphos. 10. Popular Edition of the Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan Nos. VII. and VIII. 11. Report of the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for 1882. 12. The Indian Homoeopathic Review Vol. II. No. 1. 13. General Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for 1881-82. 14. Stories of Thousand and one Days.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1883.)

Lecture by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 22nd Inst., at 7½ p. m. Subject: The Barometer.

Lecture by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Sunday, the 25th Inst., at 2 p. m. Subject: The Electrophorus and the Leyden Jar.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1883.

THE RENT BILL DEBATE.

THE debate on the Rent Bill in the Vice-regal Council was worthy of the subject, of the members who spoke upon it, and of the Council. It extended over two days, but it was conducted with good temper and good feeling. Almost all the speakers spoke at length on the subject, one of them occupied four hours, and he could not but feel thankful that he was listened to with attention and interest. This speaker thus commenced:

I wish to begin with a personal explanation for which I crave your Lordship's indulgence. It may be supposed that, as I have the honor to sit in this Council under your Lordship's orders, with the suffrage of the landholders, it is my duty to look to the interests of the landholders alone. But such is not the case. I cannot divest myself of my natural sympathy with the millions who till the soil and constitute the backbone of the nation. Indeed, I would not be true to myself, to my cherished convictions, and to my humble labors for the promotion of my country's welfare, if I were to shut my eyes to the interests of one party for the sake of the other. All that I want is justice and fair play to both. No good landlord, I submit, my Lord, is blind to the interests and happiness of his tenantry. In fact, rightly understood, the interests of the two are interwoven with those of each other. A prosperous and contented tenantry is a blessing to the landlord and to the country at large. In considering the vitally important question before us, happily we have not to deal with a *tabula rasa*, and are not left to our own unaided judgment. Both the landlord and tenant in Bengal have their charter of rights, and if we rightly interpret that charter we cannot go far wrong. This charter is none other than the Permanent Settlement Regulations. I consider it my duty to call the attention of your Lordship and the Hon'ble Council to the main points of that charter, and to invite your unbiassed decision upon those points.

He took his stand upon the Permanent Settlement Regulations, and as the Government proposed to start from the same point, he contended that whether it was the rights of the zemindars or of the ryots, justice would be done to both by adhering to the Magna Charta of both. The native members generally condemned the Bill, because it was too one-sided. As one of them said there was hardly room for compromise, for a compromise implied concession on both sides. The Maharaja of Durbungha made his *debut*, which was full of promise. As the premier Zemindar of Bengal, his words are sure to carry the greatest weight. Babu Durga Churn Law spoke with the weight of both zemindari and mercantile experience. Raja Shiva Persad spoke with a knowledge, freedom, and courage, which we cannot but highly admire. The official members as might be expected supported the Bill *in toto*, but even some of them did not approve of all the leading principles of the Bill. For instance Mr. Reynolds said:

The above remarks refer mostly to matters of detail: but my objections to Chapter VIII are of a different character. I must own that this is the part of the Bill which I least like or approve. Short as it is, it probably contains more innovations than the rest of the Bill put together. I object strongly to the title of the Chapter. The ordinary ryot in Bengal is the occupancy ryot: and it is a dangerous novelty to countenance language which implies that the status of the non-occupancy ryot is the rule, and that occupancy ryots form an exceptional and privileged class. The clause relating to compensation for improvements is an innovation, but a comparatively harmless one, as a non-occupancy ryot would never make improvements unless he were protected by a lease. But the proposed compensation for disturbance introduces an entirely new element into the agricultural laws of the country. We have not the least experience to show how this provision would work in India, and the principle of it seems to me to be objectionable. Either the landlord has the right to eject the tenant or he has not. If he has the right, he should not be required to pay compensation for exercising it; if he has not the right, no money payment ought to be sufficient to give it him. Section 91 refers to the limit fixed by section

119, which provides that the rent of an ordinary ryot or under-ryot shall not exceed five-sixteenths of the value of the gross produce of the land. I question the wisdom of attempting to fix by law the limit of an under-ryot's rent. Such a law is certain to be disregarded, for it is not the interest of either party that it should be observed. But the provision which puts the non-occupancy ryot on the same level as the under-ryot, and on a different level from the occupancy ryot, as regards the rent which he may be called upon to pay, is open to far more serious objection. It is unconstitutional proposal: for it implies that the occupancy ryot is entitled to hold at a privileged rate of rent: and this is not, and never has been, the law of Bengal.

The Lieutenant-Governor was of the same opinion. His Honor was strongly opposed to Chapter VIII. of the Bill, which in the case of non-occupancy ryots or tenants-at-will provided for compensation for improvements and compensation for disturbance.

We have neither time nor space to notice at length the several speeches. They deserve the careful study of all, who take interest in this momentous question. There was a general consensus of opinion among the members as to the necessity of legislation, but the opinion was divided as to the necessity of changing the substantive law. On the one hand it was argued that difficulties had been experienced in the settlement and recovery of rent, and that legislation ought to be confined to those points; that the changes made in 1859 in the substantive law, though an infringement of the Permanent Settlement, had been practically accepted by both parties, and had worked well, and that further changes were not necessary. On the other hand it was urged that the settlement of rent on a broad and equitable basis could not be effected without a revision of rights and that it was therefore necessary to make a general revision of the rent-law. In giving the history of the movement for the amendment of the law on the subject, one speaker had said that the cry for a general revision of the Rent-law was raised by Sir Ashley Eden in 1878 after his Bill to facilitate the recovery of rent had been dropped, but that there was not the faintest echo of the cry among the ryots. In reply Sir Stuart Bayley said that there were no less than 80 petitions from the ryots in the Bengal Office between 1879 and 1882 complaining of oppressions of zemindars. But Sir Stuart did not explain whether these petitions were against individual zemindars or against the law itself. It is one thing if the ryots complain against particular zemindars and another thing if they complain of the law. As for petitions from ryots, if it becomes once known that the Government wants such petitions, these would pour in by hundreds and thousands. Indeed, the Government could not better provoke an agrarian rising throughout the land than by calling out for such petitions.

Major Baring dwelt upon the abwabs levied by the Zemindars of 24-Pergunnahs. He quoted 27 items. Whatever the case in times past, these abwabs, as far as we know, are not levied at present. Even when they were actually levied, all of them, it could not be said, levied all of them. Some zemindars may take this or that, but the 27 abwabs mentioned we do not hesitate to say are now mythical. The question of the abwabs was fully investigated by Sir George Campbell, and the enquiry elicited the fact that the ryots more willingly paid the cesses than enhancement of rent. We do not defend the cesses, we are of opinion that they are illegal and ought to be put down with a high hand, but we know that as the cesses cannot be enforced in Court the ryots willingly pay them. We do not say that the cesses are not at all levied, but we submit that it is the law, which drives the zemindar, who cannot get enhancement of rent by legal means, to have recourse to illegal means. On this point Sir Richard Temple thus wrote:

"It is to be borne in mind (we are quoting from the Bengal Administration Report of 1875-1876), that the last Rent Act for Bengal (VIII of 1869) clearly lays down the conditions under which alone the rent of an occupancy ryot can be enhanced. But it does no more than this. It does not prescribe any rule, nor even any principle, upon which the enhancement is to be determined. The consequence is that whenever a dispute arises, the parties cannot form any idea as to how it will be decided. The

courts do not, indeed cannot, know how to decide; and the end is that no real decision can be attained. It follows, then, that no enhancement is lawfully adjudged, and consequently the landlord is strongly tempted to obtain by illegal means what he regards as his due. This again produces resistance on the part of the ryot; and if many ryots are implicated, then some union or other combination is formed, which ends in a general withholding of rents by the tenantry, and an attempt at forcible exaction of it by the landlord,—in all which there lie the germs of agrarian disturbance."

Lord Ripon himself admitted the right of the landlord to a fair enhancement of rent and the fact that the present law has brought this matter to a dead-lock.

As might be expected Lord Ripon attempted to hold the balance of justice with an even hand; we hope his Lordship will keep his hand firm. We agree with his Lordship as to the necessity of legislation. His Lordship said: "That some legislation on this subject is required has long been admitted by the Zemindars, and it was not denied yesterday by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Kristo Das Pal in his able speech. As has been truly said, we have in this case to deal with very different states of things in different parts of Bengal. In some parts of the province the ryots are strong and the landlords are weak; in other parts of the province there is a different state of things, and the ryots are weak and the Zemindars are strong." His Lordship then took his stand upon the Permanent Settlement Regulations. He said: "My Hon'ble friend Mr. Kristo Das Pal said, in the course of his speech yesterday, that he regarded the Permanent Settlement as the charter of the landlords and tenants in Bengal. I am willing to accept that statement; but if it is so, it is a charter given by the Government to the landholders on the one hand, and to the tenants on the other." We entirely agree, and we wish that that charter should be adhered to in the interest of both zemindars and ryots. Then came the question of the nature of the proprietary rights of the zemindar. His Lordship did not seem disposed to accept the opinion of Lord Lyndhurst on this point. We submit that even taking his Lordship's view there is a large residuum of rights left, which cannot be ignored consistently with justice. His Lordship then went on:

Now the Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal, in speaking on the Bill, described it a measure which involved the re-distribution of property. I confess it seems to me that, looking at the past history of this matter—looking at the gradual lessening of these rights since the permanent settlement—looking at the extent to which their position has been, from a great variety of circumstances weakened since that date and at the manner in which they have lost rights which, to my mind, it is clear that they originally possessed, it would be much more true to say that this Bill was a Bill for the restoration than for the redistribution of property.

Of course opinions differ. It depends upon the stand-point from which one views the question as to what opinion he may express. His Lordship dwelt at some length upon the question of compensation for improvements. He admitted that even under the English law such compensation is not allowed, that a permissive law had been passed but that no English landlord had acted up to it, that opinion had now veered round, and that probably a Bill would soon be passed on the subject. The circumstances of Bengal, however, vary so much from those of England that such a law is not needed here. The tendency of the Bill, it was pointed out in Council, was to foster litigation, but the Viceroy did not contradict this statement. His Lordship thus concluded:

"I do not think I need trouble the Council with any further remarks on the details of this Bill. All the matters which are really matters of detail are subjects for the Select Committee. The Government invites the assistance of the Council, of the Select Committee, of the parties interested, and of the representative associations and of the public, in regard to this measure. They will on their part give their fullest and best consideration to any suggestions which may be made. We are about to give eight months for the consideration of this important subject, which is ample time, considering how long the matter under debate has been consideration. I have no doubt at all that the Bill is capable of improvement in many respects, and our only wish is that the Bill

should be made during its passage through this Council as good as possible for the purpose for which it is intended. I hope that all those who are interested in the matter, and who have studied it, will aid the Government and this Council by giving them their opinions during the time which will elapse before we resume the consideration of the Bill.

This public invitation of the Viceroy is assuring enough. We hope the Select Committee will receive all suggestions in a fair and impartial spirit.

One word more. Although the Bill has been drawn exclusively in the interest of the ryot, it does little for the actual or *bona fide* cultivators of the soil. Sub-letting is openly sanctioned, and that system saps the very foundation of the welfare of the actual tillers of the soil. While under the *zamindar* the cultivator will be liable to pay 20 per cent. of the value of the actual gross produce, under a superior tenant he will have to pay 30 per cent. Practically, however, the superior tenant will put on the screw at his own sweet will, and no law will be able to prevent this process. The *bona fide* cultivator under a superior tenant will acquire no occupancy right. As the Bill is framed the *dhagjote* system, which is so advantageous to the poor actual cultivator, will be practically knocked on the head. So view the Bill from any point we may, we are constrained to say, we repeat, that it does little for the benefit of the actual cultivators of the soil.

THE BUDGET.

THE Budget for 1883-84 has been published. It is in the form of a minute from the Finance Minister. He explains at the outset why the Budget has not been laid before the Legislative Council, and we must say that as the law stands he is perfectly right. We hope the law on this point will be changed. It is highly desirable that the Budget should be laid annually before the Legislative Council for open discussion. The main points of the Budget are thus summarized:

(1) The forms in which the Accounts and Estimates are now presented to the public have been revised and simplified (paras. 7-66).

(2) The Accounts of 1881-82 show a surplus of £2,582,727 (paras. 67-71).

(3) The volume of the import trade in those articles relieved from duty in March 1882 has in the ten months, from April 1st, 1882, to January 31st, 1883, increased by about 7½ per cent. (paras. 72-94).

(4) There has been a general fall in the retail price of Salt since the duty was reduced. The amount of the fall in the different provinces ranges generally from about 13 to 23 per cent. (paras. 95-100).

(5) The consumption of Salt since the reduction of the duty has increased by about 6½ per cent., representing a revenue of about £320,000 (paras. 95-116).

(6) The net cost of the Egyptian Expedition during the year 1882-83, after deducting the £500,000 (true sterling) contributed by the English Government, is estimated at £797,000 (para. 131).

(7) The net Opium Revenue of 1882-83 is now estimated at £7,217,000, being £33,000 less than the Budget Estimate (para. 133).

(8) The Expenditure under *Exchange* during 1882-83 is now estimated at £341,000 in excess of the Budget Estimate (para. 142).

(9) A sum of £1,000,000 (true sterling) will be remitted home during the year 1882-83 and will be applied to the reduction of Sterling debt in England (para. 139).

(10) The Revised Estimates for 1882-83 show a surplus of £60,000 (para. 144).

(11) With a view to stimulating the export trade, the through railway rates on wheat and other grains and seeds from Delhi and Agra and Bombay have been reduced by 18½ per cent., equivalent, so far as wheat is concerned, to a reduction of 1s. 6d. per quarter in the London market. This step will no doubt be followed by corresponding reduction of rates on the East Indian Line (paras. 153-194).

(12) No further fiscal changes are proposed in connection with the financial arrangements of the year 1883-84. The License Tax remains unchanged (paras. 225-229).

(13) The net Opium Revenue for 1883-84 has been taken at £7,035,000, being £215,000 less than the Budget Estimate of 1882-83 (para. 205).

(14) The amount of Bengal Opium which will be offered for sale up to the end of March 1884 will be regulated by the terms of the Notification of June 28th, 1882. The amount which will be offered for sale from April to December 1884, both months in-

clusive, will be notified about the beginning of July 1883 (paras. 206-207).

(15) In the Estimates for 1883-84 the value of the rupee has been taken at 1s. 7½d., and the Expenditure under *Exchange* at £773,000 in excess of the Budget Estimate for 1882-83 (para. 208).

(16) The Budget Estimates for 1883-84, which have been very cautiously framed, show a surplus of £457,000 (para. 218).

(17) The Secretary of State's drawings during 1882-83 are now estimated at £15,042,000 (true sterling) (paras. 142 and 239), of which £14,184,000 (true sterling) had been drawn up to March 9th, 1883.

(18) The Secretary of State's drawings during 1883-84 are estimated at £16,300,000 true sterling) (see para. 208).

(19) The usual loan for Productive Public Works will be contracted in India during the year 1883-84. The amount, unless any unforeseen contingency should arise, will be £2,500,000. The rate of interest will be 4 per cent. Further particulars in connection with the loan will be issued on or about July 16th, 1883 (paras. 246-248).

(20) The cash balance on March 31st, 1883, is estimated at £13,840,000 (para. 242).

(21) The cash balance on March 31st, 1884, is estimated at £11,697,000 (para. 249), but this is a very moderate Estimate, and it will probably be exceeded.

(22) The accounts of the Opium crop in Bengal and North-West Provinces are unsatisfactory, and it is probable that in 1884-85 the Opium Estimate will have to be taken at a lower figure than that shown in the Budget Estimates for 1883-84 (para. 223).

This is not a sensational budget. It is a calm matter-of-fact statement. It is unpretentious. It gives a lucid exposition of the administration of the finances during the year about to close and a fair chart of the prospects of the year about to commence. It discusses at length the forms of the accounts and estimates, on which we need not dwell at length. It discloses a very satisfactory state of things. Notwithstanding the fall in the opium revenue and the sudden demand on account of the Egyptian War, the Finance Minister has been able to make the two ends meet without recourse to loans or fresh taxation. There have been one or two wind-falls to recoup the loss of revenue, but the main secret of Major Baring's success we believe lies in this that his estimates of revenue were low, while his estimates of expenditure were high. He carried out most important fiscal reforms last year at a sacrifice of some three millions of revenue, and yet he has brought the year's operations to a satisfactory end. We congratulate him on his success.

The most interesting chapters of the Budget are those relating to the effect of abolishing the import duties, the effect of reducing the duty on salt, and the position and prospects of the wheat trade. With regard to the first Major Baring says, "the articles in which an increase is shown in both quantity and value are 40 in number, the most important being Twist and Yarn, which have increased 11.59 per cent. in quantity and 7.5 per cent. in value; Grey piece-goods, which have increased 1.92 per cent. in quantity and 2.0 per cent. in value; Coloured Piece-goods, which have increased 29.43 per cent. in quantity and 29.47 in value; Hardware and Cutlery, which have increased 22.88 in value; Copper, which has increased 32.07 in quantity and 31.01 in value; Iron, which has increased 34.12 in quantity and 37.59 in value; and Raw Silk, which has increased 43.80 per cent. in quantity and 52.28 per cent. in value. The articles of trade in which a decrease is shown are 14 in number, the most important being White Piece-goods, which have decreased 18.35 per cent. in quantity and 10.88 in value; Silk Piece-goods, which have decreased 25.26 in quantity and 24.89 per cent. in value; and Tea, which has decreased 15.30 per cent. in quantity and 12.72 per cent. in value. Major Baring justly remarks that "it is, of course, impossible to say with accuracy how far this increase is due to the abolition of the duties and how far it would have taken place had the duties been maintained." As far as we can judge the abolition of the import duties has not materially stimulated the Piece-goods trade. Perhaps the increase would have occurred all the same, even if the duties had not been remitted. It is noteworthy that not-

withstanding the remission of the duties there has been a large falling-off in the importation of White Piece-goods. But we admit that it is too early to estimate correctly the effect of the abolition of the import duties.

As for the effect of the reduction of the salt duty the following statement shows the fall in price in the several provinces in consequence of it:

PROVINCES.	First half of February 1882.		First half of January 1883.		Second half of February 1882.	
	Rs. As. P.	Fall in price per maund compared with Rs. in January 1882, as com-	Rs. As. P.	Fall in price per maund compared with Rs. in January 1882, as com-	Rs. As. P.	Fall in price per maund compared with Rs. in January 1882, as com-
Madras	3 2 10	4 6	3 2 10	4 6	3 2 10	4 6
Bombay	3 2 10	4 6	3 2 10	4 6	3 2 10	4 6
Bengal	3 2 10	4 6	3 2 10	4 6	3 2 10	4 6
Assam	3 2 10	4 6	3 2 10	4 6	3 2 10	4 6
North-Western Provinces	3 2 10	4 6	3 2 10	4 6	3 2 10	4 6
Oudh	3 2 10	4 6	3 2 10	4 6	3 2 10	4 6
Punjab	3 2 10	4 6	3 2 10	4 6	3 2 10	4 6
Central Provinces	3 2 10	4 6	3 2 10	4 6	3 2 10	4 6
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	3 2 10	4 6	3 2 10	4 6	3 2 10	4 6
Mysore	3 2 10	4 6	3 2 10	4 6	3 2 10	4 6
Coorg	3 2 10	4 6	3 2 10	4 6	3 2 10	4 6
Rajputana	3 2 10	4 6	3 2 10	4 6	3 2 10	4 6
Central India Agency	3 2 10	4 6	3 2 10	4 6	3 2 10	4 6

Now, the duty has been remitted 8 annas all round, in the case of Bengal 14 annas. Exclusive of the duty remitted, there has been a fall in price from one anna to nearly three annas per maund. Now, what is the extent of relief per head owing to this fall in price? Taking the maximum at 8 annas a maund and the average consumption per head at 6 seers per annum, the relief comes to be less than half a pie per head per annum. Calculating, however, the reduction of the duty and the fall in price together, we find that the relief per head in Bengal, which is the highest, is 2 annas 11 pie per head, or less than a pice per month, and in Bombay, which is the lowest, (we exclude Mysore and Coorg) one anna and 10 pie per head or a little more than one pie per head per month. So much for the relief to the people. On the other hand the loss of revenue has been about a million and a quarter. We said before and we say again that the increase of the Salt duty in Bombay and Madras had been so great since the famine of 1878-79 that the necessity of reduction there was undeniable. But in Bengal, it has been our deliberate opinion all along, the reduction of the duty has been a wanton sacrifice of revenue. If the Finance Minister had retained this prolific source of revenue, it would have gone a great way in helping him to provide for many necessary works of improvement and reform. The remarks on the Wheat Trade are thoughtful and deserving of careful consideration. We will return to the subject in a future issue.

Major Baring has justly avoided any fiscal reforms this year. He is not a wise Finance Minister, who goes on tinkering the financial system every year. Whenever there is an opportunity, by all means seize it. Otherwise quiet and smooth work is the best course.

THE DEBATE ON THE LOCAL BOARDS BILL.

We have perused with much pleasure the debate in the Bengal Council on the Local Boards Bill. The debate was resumed on Saturday the 10th instant. All the Members, who spoke on the subject, rose to the height of the argument. Babu Chunder Madhub Ghose rightly answered the Advocate General by saying that what was proposed to be done was not new, that local Committees were already in existence, but that the mode of the constitution of the Committee was to be altered. There must be a beginning, as he said, some day, and the question was whether the day had arrived for a beginning. He held that the people in many parts of

the country were quite fit for the exercise of the powers proposed. Babu Bhudeb Mookerjee was of the same opinion. He said: "He was sorry he could not entirely agree with this very broad assertion. It was no doubt true that in some places the people were not sufficiently educated to have this privilege conferred upon them; but it was equally true that there were other parts of the country where the people were quite fitted for the gift." Mr. Dampier concurred in the principle of the Bill, but argued strongly against the election of a non-official chairman for the Board. Babu Hurbans Sahai wanted to go further than the Bill provided by declaring that the District Magistrate shall not be eligible to election as Chairman. Mr. Dampier was opposed to this idea. He said:

I ask you, Sir,—I ask the Members of this Council in all earnestness—are we playing at a game? Or are we dealing seriously with matters affecting the interests, the welfare, the life of human beings? As long as any body of men, however advanced they may be, are admitted to be so wanting in moral courage that they dare not vote for any other person than the Magistrate whom they do not wish to have as their Chairman, will any person in this Council or out of it, seriously argue that that body is fit to be entrusted with the independent control of matters affecting the interest and welfare of the inhabitants of the local Government area which they are supposed to represent?

And yet we must take facts as they are. Surely none knows better than Mr. Dampier that the District Magistrate does exercise an overshadowing influence in the district, and that no one who has any interest at stake dares go against him. Lord Ripon proposes to emancipate the Local Boards from this influence, but how can that object be attained, if the executive head of the district be the head of the Local Board? We are therefore quite at one with Babu Hurbans Sahai on this subject. Mr. Macaulay in an able speech answered the objections of the opponents of the Bill. He chiefly confined himself to the opposition offered by the Advocate-General. He justly remarked that the Advocate-General had made only general remarks, without shewing how was the Bill calculated to bring on failure or disaster. After answering him in detail Mr. Macaulay asked—"Upon what, then, does the Hon'ble Member base his accusations against the scheme?" We will answer—upon empty air!

The Lieutenant-Governor spoke well and admirably upon the subject. His Honor remarked that the time had arrived for the experiment. His Honor thus discussed the question of District Board:

I think that all the objections which the Hon'ble the Advocate General took to the general scheme would have strong force if we attempt to do anything in the direction of district affairs by district committees merely constituted at head-quarters; if such a thing was resolved upon, I should go back to my position, that if you are going to have that kind of thing I must insist on the magistrate being the head, because I do not believe that this kind of people, who are temporarily there, can ever really conduct to any satisfactory issue work of the nature connected with the administration of the district. There would also be the tendency that they would talk about a great many other things than those which we [consigned to them, and it would get to be a kind of an institution where they would simply view and discuss every thing which belonged to their district, calling into question the action of magistrates, and becoming a kind of parliamentary representative institution as to how all the affairs of the district were to be administered. Now it is far from my thoughts, and nothing which any gentlemen could say could induce me to accept such a theory of Local Self-Government. There is another objection, but an ordinary one, as regards the constitution of the district committee. We have, under our present plan, divided the district into union committees and local boards, and at the sudder stations we should have a first class municipal committee to administer the affairs of the town; and a great many of those educated gentlemen will clearly be the best men to undertake the local affairs of that town. You will have a first class municipal committee of the town; then there will be local boards at the sudder subdivision, and it must be entirely composed of gentlemen who are connected with the municipal committee, and they will be able to take part in discussions connected with municipal boards at the sudder subdivision. Now you wish to have the district committee in the same place. I don't know whom you are to get. You will have very much the same number of

gentlemen, because I give up the idea of distant Zemindars coming into the sudder station to take part in discussions.

We entirely concur. In discussing the subject in our last issue we gave our reasons why we think the establishment of the District Committee would handicap the Local Boards, and we will not repeat them here. We are of opinion that the Municipal Committee and the Sudder Division Board will give ample scope to the intelligence and activity of the inhabitants of district towns.

As regards the election of Chairman of the Local Board the Lieutenant-Governor we are glad to observe did not agree with Mr. Dampier. He said:

There were before the Government one of three courses: 1st, that the magistrate should be absolutely excluded from being appointed or elected, which was the scheme favored by the Viceroy; 2ndly by the Government having a right to nominate an official which would entirely do away with the independent bodies which His Excellency desired to see established; or, thirdly, by the right of election. I confess I was actuated a good deal by the response which has been received to inquiries made on the subject whilst I was on tour, and that was the almost universal representation made to me that what they wanted was the power of election; but how that will work it is impossible to say. The people are not willing, even in the most advanced districts, like Burdwan, to accept the presidency of the magistrate, but it is certainly wise to have trained men in places where there would be local boards; but still it would be difficult for the Government to say, "You must have a Government official." Of the three courses I think it wisest to leave it free, subject to the confirmation of the Government except in such places where it is reported that there are no persons fit to be placed at the head of local affairs. My belief is that generally they will elect a Government official to be the chairman by reason of the distrust of their own powers to deal with a system of Local Self-Government, and in that view I have left the Bill in the terms in which it stands. If the Select Committee has reason to qualify that freedom of action, I shall not hesitate to accept it if it is the opinion of the majority of the Council.

We do hope that the Select Committee will not qualify their opinion. In our opinion the success of the scheme turns upon this pivot if we may so express ourselves. If it be the object of Government, and we know it is its earnest and sincere wish, that the scheme of local self-government should be a means of political education for the people, that object will be entirely frustrated, if the Local Boards be burdened with the incubus of an official Chairman. We admit that where the people are not advanced for the exercise of this privilege, the experiment should not be tried, but we are of opinion that as a rule the election of the Board and of the Chairman of the Board should go hand in hand.

MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR REYNOLDS' ADDRESS.

THE address of Mr. Vice-Chancellor Reynolds at the last Convocation of the Calcutta University was well worthy of that solemn occasion. Whether we regard it as a piece of literary composition, or as a record of the sentiments of a cultured gentleman, occupying a high official position, and interesting himself in the cause of Indian amelioration, it equally challenges admiration. In a few emphatic words he dispelled the delusion that high education in Bengal is given to a few at the expense of the many. Referring to the Education Commission he said: "I feel some confidence that one result of the report will be to dispel the erroneous notion that higher education in Bengal is a luxury provided for the few at the expense of the many. Statistics show that of the whole expenditure on education in Bengal 60 per cent. is contributed by the people themselves. Of the 22 colleges in Bengal which furnish returns to the Education Department, five are supported entirely by the munificence of their founders and the fees from their pupils, and receive no grants of public money. Conspicuous among these stands the Metropolitan Institution with its 350 students, under the direction of the venerable pundit, Ishur Chunder Vidyasagar, the only remaining member (if I mistake not)

of the list of fellows originally appointed when the University received its charter in 1857." This statement from the Vice-Chancellor of the University, himself a man of no dramatic composition but of the utmost moderation, cannot but carry the greatest weight. The Vice-Chancellor paid a well-deserved compliment to Germany in noticing the appointment of Professor Jolly as Tagore Law Professor. He said: "In his address last year, our Chancellor told us that we were then celebrating the Silver Wedding of the East and West. Surely the closeness of the bond between the two is strongly evidenced when we see a Professor of the University of Wurtzburg delivering to a Calcutta audience a course of lectures established under the will of an Indian Brahmin." Nothing could be more gratifying than the terms in which the Vice-Chancellor welcomed the accession of two Hindu ladies to the ranks of our University graduates. He said: "I congratulate them on their success; I congratulate the University on their incorporation among its graduates; more than all I congratulate the women of India, of whom they are the representatives and the pioneers." He made the success of these lady graduates the text of a splendid discourse on female education in this country.

The Vice-Chancellor then dwelt on the results of the University examinations, and noticed with regret the non-success of candidates for the Premchand Roychand studentship. He said:

I am bound to add that the Premchand Roychand studentship, the Blue Ribbon of the University, has not been awarded this year, not for want of candidates but because no candidate was considered to have shown sufficient merit. An occurrence so discreditable to our graduates had happened, but once before, in 1875. I can offer no excuse for this failure. It is true that the conditions of the examination are severe; but it is right that this should be the case when a prize of so much honour and value has to be awarded. The result is the more to be regretted, because it is almost the only blemish on what would otherwise have been a record of satisfactory progress.

We fully share the regret of the Vice-Chancellor. We expected that Mr. Reynolds would take some notice of the public complaint against the last examinations, but we are sorry to observe that he was silent on the subject.

The personal allusions which the Vice-Chancellor made to those Fellows of the University who have died or retired were conceived in excellent spirit and taste. Many of our countrymen would like to read the *euloge* he passed on the late Moulvi Tamiz Khan, which we reproduce with much pleasure:

Moonshee Tamez Khan, who had received from the Government the title of Khan Bahadur in acknowledgement of his eminent services, was a striking example of what may be achieved by ability and perseverance. Born of humble parents and beginning life as a mere compounder in a druggist shop, he rose by his energy and talents to be Vice President of the Calcutta Medical Society, a distinguished member of the Faculty of Medicine, Lecturer in Medicine at the Sealdah Hospital, and First Physician to that institution. He was the first to establish a charitable dispensary at Lahore, and to make the European system of therapeutics popular among the Sikhs. He was eminent for his professional skill, especially in the provinces of anatomy and pathology, and also for the conscientious pains he bestowed on the instruction of his classes at the hospital. I have heard from one who had the best opportunity of judging, that he had never known any medical teacher so scrupulously careful as Moonshee Tamez Khan in the preparation of his lectures, and in elucidating their meaning to the students. A portrait of him, obtained by a subscription among his pupils, has been placed in the hall of the Campbell Medical School, which owes so much to his labours.

The peroration was an eloquent appeal to the graduates to co-operate in furtherance of the great experiment of local self-government. We give it below:

Standing, as I stand here to day, in the presence of an audience largely composed of the educated young men of Bengal, I cannot but feel deeply impressed with a sense of the responsibility which attaches to those whom I address in this important era of the history of their native land. The policy of our rulers has wisely determined that the people shall have a larger share than heretofore in the management of their own affairs; that in many things, and especially in matters affecting local interests, they shall govern themselves; that they shall choose their

own leaders, and carry out their own improvements. I tell you that it depends largely upon you, the graduates of this University, to determine whether this policy shall be justified by its results, and whether it shall operate at once as an agency of political education, and as a measure of administrative success.

You are drawn from all ranks and classes of the people; you come from every town and village of these provinces; you know your fellow-countrymen as the ruling class can never hope to know them; you can influence them by means which we can never employ. If you will carry back into your rural and urban homes, and into the routine of your daily duties, the principles which your academical career ought to have instilled into you, the spirit which ought to regulate the labour and the life of the student, you can do more than any other class can do to make this gift of popular self government a real blessing to India.

We do hope that this stirring appeal will not be lost upon our University graduates. The Local Self-Government Bill gives them franchise, and we trust our graduates will take full advantage of it. As the author of Vivian Grey said, our young men are the hope of our country, so we say that our graduates are the hope of our country. They have a grand mission before them.

ANGLO-INDIAN DISABILITIES.

THE *Pioneer* has discovered a veritable mare's nest. In the excitement produced by the introduction of Mr. Ilbert's Bill to amend the criminal Procedure Code so far as the jurisdiction of Native Magistrates over European British-born subjects is concerned, our contemporary has found out that the Anglo-Indian labours under serious disabilities. The writer in the *Pioneer* who has come forward to point out these alleged disabilities, has, however, the good sense to recognise that the children of the soil possess "special claims upon the generosity and sympathy of the Government;" and that they "have an inherent right to share in the advantages of Government with an alien race of conquerors." These admissions are significant, and they show that a great change has lately come over the spirit of our contemporary, who, it will be recollected, laid down not many years ago the astonishing doctrine that a conquered people have no rights. "The force of numbers," now says the *Pioneer*, "is an argument on their side which no enlightened administration can ignore. In some respects these two great elements [the European element and the Asiatic element] in the society of India are opposed to each other. Their histories, their characters and customs are widely different, and the gulf cannot be bridged until the wall of partition which caste and religion interpose has been broken down. But it is the duty of the State to hold evenly the balance of justice between them. This is no right where their interests conflict, and where a sensitive Government feels impelled to repudiate a charge of partiality to its own race by somewhat severely repressing its natural inclinations. . . . The schemes of Self-Government, the Native Jurisdiction Bill, and the patronage of the Indian Market are all measures primarily conceived in the interests of the native population. It is a convenient occasion for reviewing the measures which have meanwhile been taken for the welfare of the European and Indo-European community." It is unquestionably the duty of our Government to hold evenly the balance of justice between the European and the Asiatic element in India. So far there can be no room for any difference of opinion. But we must not forget what the *Pioneer* itself said some eight years ago when Lord Northbrook first took up the question of the education of European and Eurasian children. Our contemporary then laid down in the plainest and most emphatic terms that "poor whites" have no business in India, and that they should be induced to leave the country so far as it is practicable. All that we ask for our countrymen is fair play and nothing more. We do not want that any special favour should be shown to them in any matter. The *Pioneer* would have us believe that the schemes of Self-Government, the Native Jurisdiction Bill and the patronage of the Indian Market are all measures primarily conceived in the interests of the native population. The exten-

sion of local Self-Government, we need hardly state, does not in any way conflict with the interests of the non-official European element in India. It will not do them the slightest injury. It is a matter of perfect indifference to them whether village roads and schools are looked after by local Boards or by the district authorities. On the contrary in those parts of the country where the European element is numerous and influential, as for instance in Assam, the planters will specially gain by the Self-Government scheme, as we conclusively showed in discussing the measures which Mr. Charles Elliott proposes to adopt in order to give effect to the policy of the Supreme Government. The Local Boards in Assam will be practically ruled by the European element. This will be the case in all places where the European element is large. As regards the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill, it will affect only half-a-dozen Covenanted Native Civilians, as we have over and over again shown in these columns. The patronage of the Indian Market, we have no hesitation in saying, is a measure which will primarily promote the interests of the European community, and our countrymen will not benefit by it to any large extent. All important contracts for supply of stores required for the service of Government have been and will be given to Europeans, and it is in their interests and to silence their cry that the Government of India has resolved on the summary suppression of all jail manufactures. Our countrymen did not ask the Government to take this unwise step. Loud complaints against the competition of jail manufactures with private industry came from the Europeans, who have set up cotton and woollen mills in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and as they were influential enough to make themselves heard, their representations were readily listened to.

Let us now consider what particular Anglo-Indian disabilities have been pointed out by the *Pioneer*. Our contemporary directs his attention to two measures, the late code of regulations for European subjects drafted by Mr. Croft's committee and the recent resolutions which have issued from the Public Works Department regarding appointments to the Engineer and Upper Subordinate establishments of that Department. With regard to the former, the *Pioneer* complains that the Supreme Government has not sanctioned the scale of grades proposed by Mr. Croft's committee for schools teaching the Entrance Standard of the University; and on this basis our contemporary builds the conclusion that while the Government of India give liberal grants for the matriculation standard to natives, they refuse it to poor Europeans and Eurasians. But the writer in the Allahabad paper suppresses the important fact that Mr. Croft's committee have recorded their opinion that, as a final standard for European high schools, that of the Entrance examination is too low. "The standard in English" write the committee in their report, "is determined mainly with reference to students whose vernacular is not English; and though fairly suited to them, it entirely fails to give a sufficient stimulus to the study of this subject in European schools." The committee distinctly say that unless the University raises its standard, it will not suit European schools. They have accordingly proposed an alternative standard for boys' schools, which includes the substitution of a modern European language for Latin or an Indian vernacular; an extension of the arithmetical course, with the addition of book-keeping and the introduction of political economy and commercial geography. This standard has been drawn up, we must not forget, with the object of giving effect to the views of Government as to the great importance of a sound commercial or mechanical education. Considering the strong opinion expressed by the committee as to the unsuitability of the University Entrance Examination to European high schools, the Government of India have rightly rejected it as a final standard for such schools. Can the Supreme Government be blamed for this decision, when it is borne in mind that the friends of the poor whites and Eurasians have, from the commencement of this University, been telling us that the University Entrance Examination is not a proper standard for schools of this class? Again, the

Pioneer, while it seeks to make political capital out of the refusal of the Government of India to sanction grants for the matriculation standard to poor Europeans and Eurasians, omits to inform its readers that the Government is spending a disproportionately large one on schools intended for that community; and that these schools receive grants-in-aid under rules far more liberal than those which apply to Native institutions. The omission is one of the most momentous character. In discussing the Poor White and Eurasian question, we have, from the beginning, asked the Government to lay before the public a comparative statement shewing the amount contributed to these classes and the Natives respectively out of the public revenues and the grants made out of the same for the education of the two communities. Such a statement will at once make it as clear as the sun at noon-day that a disproportionately large amount is spent on schools intended for the benefit of a community representing a mere fraction of the population.

The *Pioneer* next invites attention to the recent orders of Government regarding appointments to the Engineer and Subordinate establishments of the Public Works Department; and here too our contemporary has been guilty of *suppressio veri*. He asserts that although the native enjoyed special advantages at the Roorkee College in the form of scholarships and in the guarantee of a certain number of appointments, still, with this exceptional aid he could not beat the Anglo-Indian competitor. But the truth is, that the preliminary examinations for the two classes of students were widely different. No native who had not taken the B. A. degree was admitted into the Roorkee College; whereas the European or Eurasian candidate could find admission by mere passing the special examination intended for his benefit. This examination was a particularly easy one compared with the B. A. standard. This invidious distinction has, to a certain extent, been removed by the present Government of India, and this is the real cause of our contemporary's wrath. If European and Eurasian candidates had been required to take the B. A. degree before admission to the Roorkee College, we would ask how many of them could have joined the college. Again, the guarantee of a certain number of appointments was held out equally to Anglo-Indian and Native students. In this respect the Native competitor enjoyed no advantage over the Anglo-Indian competitor. The drift of the recent Resolution issued from the Public Works Department regarding employment in that department is contained in the following rules:—"That without the sanction of the Secretary of State, no permanent appointment of Europeans, except of Royal Engineers, shall be made to the Engineer establishment; that subject to any guarantee that may have been already given, the appointments made to the Engineer Establishment from the Indian Engineering Colleges shall be reserved for persons of pure Asiatic origin who qualify according to the college standard, and if a sufficient number of Natives do not pass the test the appointment will be open to European or Eurasian competitors at the same examination; that appointments in the Subordinate establishment shall be open, under the same rules as heretofore, to Non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the British Army, and to Europeans and persons of mixed descent as well as Natives. If the writer in the *Pioneer* will refer to our issue of the 26th ultimo, he will find that we have condemned these rules as strongly as he has done. They have unnecessarily given rise to a race question, while its practical tendency is to exclude natives. As a matter of fact, natives are now practically excluded from the higher appointments of the Engineer establishment, which are now the monopoly of Cooper's Hill men. We repeat that in the matter of their employment in the public service we ask for our countrymen only a fair field and no favour. We decline all suggestions that some backstairs way into the public service, especially easy and especially intended for our countrymen, should be made. We have always fought against such proposals as strongly as against entire exclusion. We have always said and say still that the preparation which

Englishmen require to fit them for the public service is equally necessary for our countrymen. We wish to be subjected to the same test as Englishmen, and if we fail we shall ungrudgingly accept our fate.

INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS' FINANCES, EXCHANGES AND LOANS.

MR. W. MARTIN WOOD, the well-known Bombay publicist now in England, has favoured us with a copy of his interesting and thoughtful paper on the subject, which heads this article. This paper was to have been read before the East India Association on the 15th ultimo. It deals with the Indian exchange problem and suggests a solution of it. The importance of this question cannot be over-estimated. "Loss by exchange" is a very heavy item in the Indian Budget. It deeply affects the Government of India's treasure and finance. The losses by exchange have not been less than eleven millions during three years. Nor does the injury to India from the depreciation of silver stop at the actual loss incurred. "It is absolutely impossible," as Lord Hartington said in one of his budget speeches, "for any Finance Minister to make an estimate upon which he can confidently rely as to the expenditure and revenue for the next year. His surplus is liable to be converted by causes over which he has absolutely no control into a deficit. Every financial operation, every project which the Government may form, either for a reduction of debt, or for any change in the mode of making remittances, is liable to be disturbed." Successive Secretaries of State and Finance Ministers have confessed their helplessness to overcome this difficulty. Mr. Martin Wood pertinently observes that the matter cannot be left where it is. "*Laissez faire*," he remarks, "is sometimes a costly counsellor." If the evil be remediable or at least such as can be appreciably mitigated, no time should be lost to apply the remedy or the palliative.

We now proceed to examine Mr. Martin Wood's solution of the problem. He reminds us that the direct cause of the increased "loss by exchange" during the last ten years, as shown by Mr. Goschen's Silver Committee of 1876, is due to gradual increase in the Home charges, but more to the absence of set-off to the Secretary of State's drafts on India. This set-off operated up to 1872. It was supplied chiefly by the paying in of capital by the guaranteed Railway Companies, partly by loans raised in England for public works, and other purposes. The net payments into the Indian Home Treasury of the Railway Companies in the four years ending March 1871 amounted to no less a sum than 13.7 millions; and in the same period the amount borrowed on Indian account in England was 9.21 millions, while the British Treasury refunded 7.76 millions on account of Indian funds expended in former years in the China and Abyssinian Expeditions. These three items aggregated 30.67 millions in the period. In the four years next succeeding the aggregate amount from these three sources was only 10.30 millions, and since 1874-75 the process has been going on with accelerated force. With these facts before him, Mr. Martin Wood thinks that we must seek for some set-off to the Secretary of State's drafts on India. Such set-off, in his opinion, should now be sought (1) when the Government of India is compelled by State necessities to borrow taking up its loans, in England, instead of in India; and (2) by a vigorous carrying out of productive public works by means of the chief funds of Europe. The raising of funds in Europe, it is urged, would provide that set-off to the Secretary of State's drawings which is needed to reduce their amount and thereby keep down the cost and rates of exchange to a minimum. The position taken up by Mr. Martin Wood, in a word, is that increased Indian obligations in England would go far towards a solution of the Indian exchange problem. We admit that if India is compelled by State necessities to borrow, she would be a gainer by raising her loans in England. This is clearly established by the incontestable facts and figures brought forward by Mr. Martin Wood. India will gain in two ways by borrowing in England, firstly by the higher rate of subscription that can always be obtained for loans raised in

Europe on which the interest is paid in London, and secondly, by the lower rate of interest paid in England. Then, besides the gain at the inception of the transaction there is the compound interest calculable on that gain during the currency of the loan. So far we go with Mr. Martin Wood. But we do not agree with him when he recommends the Government of India to carry out productive public works vigorously by means of the cheap funds of Europe. We are strongly of opinion that this course of action would be a great mistake. Mr. Martin Wood would have us believe that the outlay on Indian public works, so far, yields a very good return. The subject was thoroughly gone into by the Select Committee on Indian Public Works which sat during two sessions of Parliament under the presidency of Lord George Hamilton. The report of this Committee has conclusively shown that the so-called productive public works have in many cases proved unproductive. Sir Arthur Cotton's "Reply" to this report has not shaken the conclusions at which the Committee have arrived. Sir Arthur is never tired of speaking of the handsome results yielded by the Kistna, Cauvery, and Godavari Delta works in Madras, whose circumstances are exceptionally advantageous; but he takes care to be silent about the financial position of the works of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company and of the Orissa Canals. To carry out so-called productive public works vigorously for the mere purpose of supplying a set-off to the Secretary of State's drafts on India would seriously embarrass our finances. The restriction which has been imposed on the expenditure on remunerative public works in accordance with the recommendations of Lord George Hamilton's Committee ought not to be lightly removed. The vigorous prosecution of public works with borrowed funds in the hope that they will prove remunerative would be a remedy worse than the disease it is intended to cure. But if India be really compelled by state necessities to borrow, she would undoubtedly be a gainer by raising her loans in England.

Mr. Martin Wood, however, takes up an assailable position when he says that the amount of the loss by exchange may be reduced by diminishing the Home charges. He holds that the home charges may, and should, be definitively reduced. The measures which he suggests for attaining this important object have our hearty approval and support. In the first place, he urges that a Parliamentary guarantee ought to be given for the Indian debt. This suggestion is deserving of the careful consideration of Parliament. In the second place, Mr. Martin Wood holds that the outlay in England on Indian administration should be defrayed by England just in the same way as the disbursements of the colonial office, and that the cost incurred at the depots of the regiments serving in India, the payments for pensions and furlough allowances should also be paid from the British Treasury. The outlay in England on Indian administration amounts to about £250,000 yearly and India has also to pay £12,000 and £15,000 respectively for the British diplomatic services in Persia and China. "As to the two latter," observes Mr. Martin Wood, "it is downright pitiless exaction to lay these amounts on the Indian revenues, and not another session of Parliament should be allowed to pass without these items being struck off. As to the former charge, it is difficult to see why India should, year after year, pay the salary of one of our Cabinet Ministers and his departmental assistants when the colonies have never been called on to bear a like charge." In the third place Mr. Martin Wood recommends a frank and faithful adoption of the policy of more largely employing the Natives of India in the work of its administration and lessening the number of European employees. Mr. Martin Wood writes: "There is a certain very special method of lessening the amount of Council drafts, which was alluded to by the Secretary of State himself when the subject of absentee allowances was last mentioned in the House of Commons. His Lordship remarked: 'The only way in which the change could hereafter be reduced would be the further employment in important positions of Natives of India.' He added that instructions had been forwarded to the Government of India by the Home Government impressing the

importance of this upon them; and the noble Lord appeared confiding and hopeful enough to believe that the local authorities in India would give heed to such distasteful instructions. Nothing short of some severe censure, or sentence of deprivation passed by a Parliamentary vote, or conveyed in peremptory Minute by some Secretary of State more exacting and more fully informed than the recent worthy incumbent of that high office, will avail to induce any appreciable compliance with the just and generous policy now heartily embodied in those instructions, albeit that policy was officially declared and vindicated, now well nigh fifty years ago, in one of the most forcible passages of the ever eloquent Macaulay." All orders and instructions of the Home Government regarding the higher and more extended employment of Natives in the public service find their place in the waste-paper basket. They are more honoured in the breach than in the observance. In the fourth place, Mr. Martin Wood points out that the fullest adoption of the policy of purchasing in the local markets all the stores that are available there for the public service may result in the outlay of a million or rather more in India instead of England. We know that something has been done in this direction under the auspices of Lord Ripon and Major Evelyn Baring; but much still remains to be done. There is no reason why this excellent policy should not be followed up as far as possible; but we forget that the interests of English manufactures will stand in the way. If Lord Ripon's enlightened policy on this subject be fully carried out, the Home charges would be diminished, consequently the "loss by exchange" will be greatly reduced.

AFFAIRS AT BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, March 13.

THE PUBLIC on this side of India had looked forward with anxious curiosity to the result of last Friday's debate on the Jurisdiction Bill in the Supreme Council of India and the Viceroy's statement of views on the measure. The curiosity was the greater as the telegram in a daily paper here published on the day previous gave currency to a rumoured intention on the part of the Government of India to give up the Bill. Saturday's telegraphic summaries in the press dissipated all such rumours and the order to publish the Bill, with a view to passing it through its usual stages in the Legislative Council, has been considered satisfactory. Through the enterprise of the proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*, we have had a summary of the speeches of the members for and against the measure, with the full text of the Viceroy's speech. All who have read it through are satisfied that nothing can be more straightforward, more manly and more statesmanlike than the explanations afforded by Lord Ripon. Perhaps its greatest merit is the calm and judicial tone which pervades throughout the whole. One after another the objections of those who have moved heaven and earth to get the Government to reject the Bill are stated and disposed of with a clearness and force of reason which cannot fail to carry convictions home to any one who considers the question dispassionately. One of the objections put forward by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at last Tuesday's meeting was that the Government ought not to have introduced the measure without eliciting the opinions of the non-official members whom the proposed change in the administration of law will affect. The Viceroy shows most clearly that Government never intended to hurry on the measure, or to pass it during the present session. It was only after the measure was brought into the Council and published that the public had the fullest opportunity given to consider it. Thus the charge of undue haste brought by the Bombay Chamber is disposed of satisfactorily. The Viceroy's history of the Bill shows that after all it is not the ill-fated Mr. Gupta on whom the wrath of the Bengal and Assam planters and their conferees has unjustly fallen, that has taken the initiative in bringing the measure before the Council. It was Sir Ashley Eden who thought that the time had now arrived when all native members of the Covenanted Civil Service should be relieved of such restrictions of their powers as are imposed on them by Chapter 33 of the new Code of Criminal Procedure, or when, at least, Native Covenanted Civilians who have attained the position of District Magistrate or Sessions Judge should have entrusted to them full powers over all classes, whether European or Native, within their jurisdiction. With this opinion from the most experienced Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, it is worthy of note

that Lord Ripon did not act at once. His Excellency consulted all the local Governments in India, and finding them all, except the Commissioner of Coorg, of almost unanimous opinion, proceeded to legislate. It has been suggested that the Government of India's circular was so worded that the local Governments could not but support it. But how do those who put this uncharitable construction upon the action of the Viceroy account for the fact that the Viceroy was not even privately given to understand by those who disapproved of the Bill that though they had officially supported the Bill, they really thought it was a piece of mischievous legislation? Among the high official consulted were many men who were personal friends of the Viceroy. Could His Excellency not have expected to receive a warning from any of them? Or did they lack moral courage to tell His Excellency what the plain truth was? No. Neither of these suppositions can be fairly entertained. And yet Lord Ripon moved cautiously in the matter. His Excellency wrote to the Secretary of State, sent all the proposals, with the papers embodying the opinions of local Governments and high officers, to the Secretary of State, and it was after the step was approved of and sanctioned by Lord Hartington in consultation with Sir Ashley who had then become a member of the Indian Council in England, that it was brought forward for legislation. But it has been generally said that there was no necessity for this measure. Why legislate when only one Native Judge in Bombay, Mr. Tagore, and one in Bengal, Mr. Dutt, will exercise the jurisdiction which the Bill proposes to confer. It appears to me that the Viceroy meets that objection most successfully. These native gentlemen have won their way successfully into the Covenanted Civil Service not by favor but by fair and open competition, and as men of honor, and sensitive men, they cannot help feeling that they should be made to suffer for their color or skin. Again, the practical inconveniences are of far greater moment in the administration of justice. But the best argument of the Viceroy is where His Excellency takes his stand on the deliberate policy of Government, the policy announced by Lord Cranbrook to Lord Lytton's Government, the policy which has the sanction of Parliament. I repeat the words in which this policy is announced because I think that in any discussions on the subject the argument is unanswerable. That broad policy, which was laid down by Parliament in 1833, was that 'no native shall by reason of his religion, place of birth, or color be disabled from holding any office; and Her Gracious Majesty's one safeguard is the power of supervision exercised by the High Court over all the Courts below.' Let the opponents of this measure appeal to Parliament if they like. I feel certain that the cool and deliberate voice of that great Assembly of the world will not sanction the perpetuation of race distinction as qualification or disqualification for office. Personal merit and personal merit alone will have regard with all reasonable Englishmen. England has a high mission in India and that mission cannot be fulfilled, if the Government of India have two sets of scales for justice, one for Europeans and another for natives. I have the utmost confidence in the wisdom of the British nation, its good strong common sense, its regard for the superior claims of truth and justice over race differences, and I am prepared to bow to the ultimate decision of Parliament in respect of this measure should the opponents wish to drag it there. By the temperate manner in which Lord Ripon has reviewed the whole question and the cogent and unanswerable logic of his facts His Excellency has established another claim on the gratitude of the 250 millions of the people of India. I only trust that Phillip Sober will see the error of his ways now that in his cooler moments he has to deal with facts, and not with mere sentiment.

I have dwelt at length on this subject because I wish hereby to show that the public on this side of India have watched this measure, and the various phases in which it has been viewed in Bengal, and Madras with the deepest interest, and because the topic has been uppermost in the mind of every intelligent native who reads, and thinks and enquires on the subject.

Some of the high officials of the Junaghur State, Jamadar Saleh Hindi, the Dewan, Mr. Bapalal, the Naib Dewan, and others have arrived in Bombay in connection with the recent tragedy of the Maiyas. They are going to wait upon His Excellency the Governor to offer their explanations. No official report of the enquiry conducted by Col. Watson, the Political Agent, has yet been published, but it is currently rumoured that that report has not been favourable to the Junaghur State, and that it is to set the authorities right on the subject that the officials have come. Public opinion has undergone no change whatever as to the serious responsibility which attaches to the Junaghur Durbar for this act of butchery. The matter is I understand, to be referred to the Government of India, whose decision will, I trust, be such as to show to the people of Kattyawar that Dewans, Naib Dewans, and officials in Native States, cannot afford to ride rough-

shod over the lives and properties of the subjects over whom they exercise their power. Really the Junaghur officials have a great deal to answer for in this miserable affair of downright slaughter of 200 lives of poor innocent Maiyas.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Ripon and staff and suite left the capital for Simla on Wednesday last, the 14th instant. The closing days of the Calcutta season are always the busiest days for the Government of India, but those of this year were trying. The Legislative Council sat from 7 to 9 hours each sitting for the last few days, and the Viceroy had equally hard work at the sittings of the cabinet. It is, however, gratifying that His Excellency enjoys excellent health. His Excellency was received by a large number of the notables of the city, chiefly natives, at the Howrah Station. The Howrah Volunteers, instead of following the sage advice of some Independent Britons of Calcutta and laying down their arms, we were glad to observe, presented them to His Excellency on arrival with great enthusiasm.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor we hear leaves Calcutta for Darjeeling on the 3rd proximo.

IT WILL be seen from telegrams which we publish in another column that perhaps the Conservatives will make a party question of Mr. Ilbert's Bill. In that case the Government is sure to triumph. Mr. Gladstone has already declared that he will not advise the Government to withdraw the Bill. The battle of the Independent Briton must be fought out in the House of Commons. We are quite willing to abide by the verdict of the greatest national assembly in the world.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from Sibsagar, dated the 13th instant:

The Municipal election for the town of Sibsagar came off yesterday, the cutcherry compound was thronged with voters rate-payers and spectators. With the exception of about 8 voters all were present and both Europeans and natives evinced great enthusiasm in the exercise of new civil rights. Even several female voters took share in it. The result was a great success and proved the fact that the Sibsagar is pre-eminently fit for self-Government. After keen contest the best and only English knowing candidates were elected, viz., Lieutenant C. G. M. Kennedy, Babus Gunga Gobind Phukan, Chandra Mohun Goswami, Indibor Boruah, Akshay Coomar Ghose, B.L. Shosibhar Boruah, and Boctoo Chandra Ghose, the Chairman to be elected by the Commissioners at their first sitting. Great credit is due to Colonel Campbell Deputy Commissioner for his earnestness to carry out the wishes of the Supreme Government and to the Assistant Commissioner for the very strict, impartial and able manner in which he conducted the election. Preparations are being made for election of members for the district Board.

WE CONGRATULATE Mr. C. E. Buckland on the splendid success which has crowned his exertions to raise subscriptions for the Howrah Town Hall. We have not space for the whole list, but give the names of subscribers down to Rs. 500:

Babu Kedar Nath Kundu Chowdry ..	Rs. 10,000
Ranee Durga Sundari ..	1,500
Babu Hem Chunder Ghose ..	500
Maharani Surnomoyi, C.I. ..	1,500
Maharaja Sir Jetendro Mohun Tagore, K.C.S.I. ..	500
Maharaj Coomar of Bethiah ..	500
Babu Gobind Lal Seal ..	1,200
" Jeelun Kishore Rai ..	1,000
" Joykisen Mookerjee ..	500
" Jogender Nath Mullick and brother ..	700
Moulvi Abdul Bari ..	4,500
Babu Modhoo Sooden Pal ..	1,500
" Hurry Mohun Bose ..	500
" Ram-mur Malliah ..	500
Maharani Hursouduri Debi ..	500
Babu Durga Churn Nag ..	500
" Gooroo Bhushan Nag ..	500
" Chunder Coomar Banerjee ..	500
" Lokenath Chatterjee ..	500
" Juma Nanyan Tewary ..	500

The total amount subscribed is Rs. 47,000.

WE THANK Mr. H. D. Phillips, C. S., Joint-Magistrate of Midnapore, for a copy of his Manual of the India Criminal Law with annotations. The alterations introduced in the Criminal Procedure by the Act of 1882 are carefully noted. The compilation is valuable, and will make a useful companion for those whom business may require to refer to the Criminal Law.

THE SECOND number of the *Voice of India* is a decided improvement upon the first. The extracts are copious, and those from the vernacular papers are more diversified than what they were in the first number. The greatest difficulty in the way of the Magazine is the translation of articles from the vernacular papers. It is a troublesome and expensive work. Unless the editors of the Vernacular papers themselves co-operate in this direction, the object of the Magazine cannot be attained. We are glad to learn that the editors of some Guzerati papers have clubbed themselves together and offered to assist in promoting translation. We hope their good example will be followed by the editors of other Vernacular papers in the other provinces.

WE ARE INDEBTED to Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co., for a copy of a text-book of Indian Botany by Dr. W. H. Gregg, Indian Medical Service. The author says that when he began to teach Botany in the Hughli College for the B. A. examination in January 1879, he felt the want of a text-book adapted to Indian students. The plants given as samples in the English, American, and German text-books are, he says, not procurable in India, and those works are not consequently suited to Indian requirements. This manual we are told contains results deduced from the personal observations of the author. We have not had time to go through the work, but from the cursory glance we have taken we believe he has done his work well.

WE HAVE received a copy of the petition of Babu Purna Chunder Dutt, Pleader, Chittagong, engaged in the now famous case of Chittagong. This petition tells a sad tale of *zulum* practised upon this gentleman. We will not go again into the facts of the case, as they are already well known to the reader. We do not know whether this case has been referred to Mr. Badcock in connection with the Ward's case. But we hope that the Government will make a thorough enquiry into the matter and grant needful redress to the petitioner.

BABU PROTAPA CHUNDER ROY, who has been publishing the Bengali translations of the Mahabharata and the Ramayana for gratuitous distribution, proposes to publish an English translation of the former. The projector gives the following particulars of his intended publication:

I purpose to publish an English translation of the Mahabharata in monthly parts of 10 forms each, octavo, demy, from April next.

The present edition will consist of 1250 copies, 250 copies are intended for distribution in India free of all charges, among the gentry, the aristocracy, and reigning chiefs; 300 among Indian officials of the higher ranks; 250 for distribution out of India, chiefly among the servants of Europe and America, 200 copies must be reserved (as experience has taught me) for making up losses caused to recipients by negligence and transit. The remaining 250 copies shall be charged for at Rs. 50 and Rs. 65 per copy inclusive of postal costs, Rs. 10 being payable by persons in India and Rs. 65 by those in Europe and America. It is needless to say that the selection of recipients shall, in regard to the present publication, rest entirely with the Karyalaya. Any person desirous of taking a copy, but whose name may not be entered in the free list, may, if he likes, have his name registered in the list of those to whom the aforesaid 250 copies are to be supplied for Rs. 50 or 65 a copy. In case, however, of sheer inability on the part of these, copies may even be supplied, as long as available, at Rs. 12 or Rs. 25 according as the address is Indian or foreign.

This is a grand undertaking, and if our educated and wealthy countrymen will co-operate with the projector he will not only deserve but command success. He is a man of wonderful energy and single-minded zeal, and remembering the success he has already achieved in forwarding the Bengali translations of our old classics we feel confident that he will be able to carry his new scheme to successful completion.

THE STUDENTS' Association, Calcutta, gave on Saturday last Dr. Nisikant Chattopadhyaya a most hearty and enthusiastic reception. They had intended to hold the meeting at the Albert Hall, but the crowd was so large that they were obliged to move to the Medical College Theatre. But even there they could not find space for all present. They presented an address to Dr. Nisikant Chattopadhyaya, to which he replied in suitable terms. We are sorry that we cannot give the address and the reply for want of space. This demonstration does honor to the Students' Association.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Its UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CASES OF CHRONIC COUGH.—This celebrated Oil has been most extensively and successfully used in the treatment of Chronic Coughs. It effectually corrects the morbid action and deposits of the mucous surfaces of the throat and bronchial tubes, and speedily allays the irritation which produces frequent and prolonged coughing. Dr. Hunter Semple, Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, writes:—"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil introduced into medical practice by Dr. de Jongh, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I can fully believe that, from its richness in chemical principles, it is superior in efficacy to many, or perhaps all, of the pale-coloured Oils. I have found Dr. de Jongh's Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 17th March, 1883.

Commercial intelligence for the past fortnight has been meagre in consequence of the inactivity which prevailed over our various markets restricting operations to a limited scale. Piece-Goods.—There has been a lull in this market owing to the approaching holidays of Dole Jatra, a festival very much revered by the people of the North-Western Provinces; all business is set aside on this occasion for a fortnight after which people will return to their places of business at different markets when the trade in piece-goods is expected to revive.

Yarn.—Nothing of importance has transpired in import sorts, only low counts of country manufacture found buyers for Rangoon and China markets at previous rates.

Exports.—In country produce transactions have very much been limited owing to absence of demand from European markets.

Oil-seeds.—Limited transaction in linseed; last rates have been maintained whilst those for rape declined about 1 anna.

Wheat.—During the past fortnight a fair amount of business done chiefly for forward delivery but in consequence of discouraging accounts from English markets prices have slightly declined. Kazia rice continued to be taken for foreign Ports and prices well sustained.

MONEY MARKET.

Money market has gradually been stiffening as the requirements of the rice ports are advancing. During the period under review the Bank of Bengal has raised one per cent. all round its rates for interest and discount making the present rate 7 per cent. for loans on deposit of Government Securities.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

Had constantly fluctuated before the announcement of the new loan for two and half crores but have settled down at the close at the following rates:

4 per cent. 100-11 to 100 12

4½ " 106 nominal

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

This market has rather been quiet and nothing of importance transpired.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSEIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Kumar Bishnu Narain Deb Bahadur, Sidli.....	13	4	0
Prince Nurrodeen Khan, Rasapaglia.....	13	4	0
The Poona Native General Library.....	13	4	0
Friends' Association, Saidpur.....	5	0	0
J. D. Hassan Esq., Mymensing.....	3	0	0
M. Rivett-Carnac Esq., Gazeepore.....	13	8	0
Secy. Newspaper Reading Club, Chittagong.....	7	4	0
Hydrabad High School Reading Room.....	13	4	0
Babu Kallipodo Chuckerbutty, Chittagong.....	13	4	0
Peorno Chunder Ghose, Rajshahy, Bouleah.....	6	8	0
Haras Chunder Chuckerbutty, Mymensing.....	11	0	0
Tareek Nath Ghose, Bhaugulpore.....	13	4	0
Hridyannath Mozumdar, Dacca.....	13	4	0
Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty, Hooghly.....	6	10	0
Wholannath Das Tangail.....	6	4	0
Santiprand, Champaran.....	2	7	0
Bhogobatty Churn Chatterjee, Berhampore.....	13	4	0
Mutylal Mitra, Khalecola.....	6	10	0
Gungannund Mookerjee, Parulea.....	12	0	0
Obinash Chunder Banerjee, Bali.....	12	0	0
Madhub Chunder Chuckerbutty, Kosabtea.....	20	0	0
Rohi Chunder Gangooly, Damkal.....	20	0	0
Jagobundoo Patnaik, Pooree.....	6	10	0
Rossick Chunder Roy Chowdhry, Patya Chitragong.....	10	0	0
Basanta Coomar Das, Dinajpur.....	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—March 14, 1883.

General.—7th March.—Mr. G. Tynbee, CS, reported his departure from India, on leave, on 23rd Feb., 1883.

8th March.—Mr. J. C. Price, Magte and Colr, Champaran, has been granted by H. M.'s Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for eight months.

Mr. R. Carstairs, Asst Magte and Colr and Munsif, to acting first grade of Jt Magtes and Depy Colrs and is posted to 24-Perghs, from date he joined.

9th March.—Mr. G. A. Grierson, Asst Magte and Colr and Munsif to act in first grade of Jt Magtes and depy Colrs in Durbhanga, from afternoon of 5th inst.

The orders of 9th July, 1880, granting two month's medical leave to Mr. J. C. Lloyd, Sub-Depy Colr Hooghly, are cancelled.

Baboo Bonomali Paramanik, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Sathkhira, Khoolna, leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Bhuvan Mohan Gupta to act as Sub-Depy Colr, Sathkhira, Khoolna, during absence of Baboo Bonomali Paramanik.

12th March.—Baboo Haradhn Ghose, Teshildar, Khondmaia, Cuttack, leave for three months.

Baboo Nadiar Chand Dutt, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, on land registration work Balasore, to act as Teshildar Khondmaia, Cuttack during absence of Baboo Haradhn Ghose.

In supersession of order of 16th Jan 1883, Baboo Umesh Chunder Batabyal, Depy Magte and Depy Colr Tumlook, Midnapore, leave for one month and fifteen days, from 13th April next, or subsequent date.

Baboo Gour Das Bysack, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Midnapore, to have charge of the Tumlook sub-divn of that dist. during absence of Baboo Umesh Chunder Batabyal.

Mr. J. U. Cockburn, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr Pabna, leave for six weeks, from 15th inst.

Baboo Kalipaddo Mookerjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Rajshahy, is transfd to Pabna, and posted to the sudder station of that dist. during absence of Mr. J. U. Cockburn.

Baboo Gobind Mohan Ghose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Gya, is transfd to Champaran, and posted to the sudder station of that dist.

The services of Mr. W. Macpherson, Offg Addl Dist and Ses Judge, 24-Perghs and Hooghly, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Home Dept.

The services of Baboo Tarinikumar Ghose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Nuddea, are placed at the disposal of the Board of Revenue for employment on land registration work in Calcutta.

Mr. H. S. Beadon, Magte and Colr, Balasore, furlough for eighteen months, from 4th May next.

Mr. A. C. Tate, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Dinagepore, is to act as Magte and Colr of that dist, from afternoon of 2nd inst.

Advertisements.

Notice.

With reference to this office advertisement dated the 10th instant notice is thereby given that the tenders for lighting Street lamps with Kerosine oil and those for Roads and works for the season 1883-84 will be opened by the Finance Committee of the Municipal Commissioners on Monday the 19th instant at 3-30 P.M.

(SD.) R. C. STERNDALE,
Vice Chairman.

Office of the Muncpl. Commrs. for the
Suburbs of Calcutta.
Alipore, the 16th March, 1883.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 30 Act XIV OF 1882.

Notice is hereby given that a suit for the administration of the estate of Denonauth Bose deceased, late an attorney of the Calcutta High Court was on the 8th day of March 1st instant instituted in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction by Herombo Chundra Halder, on behalf of him-self and all other the Creditors of the said deceased against Moha Luckhey Bose the widow and executrix of the said deceased dated this 12th days of March 1883.

By order of the Court,
R. BELCHAMBER,
Registrar.

A SUB-OVERSEER REQUIRED

For the Cooch Behar State works at Darjeeling. Salary Rs. 50 per month. His chief duties would be to supervise the repairs to houses; he should have a knowledge of building work, be able to take simple measurements and keep accounts in English. None but a smart intelligent man with a knowledge of these duties need apply and he should be able to join at once. Applications with copies of certificates to be sent to,

G. R. CLARK C.E.,
Darjeeling.

NOTICE.

Wanted at once a temporary Surveyor for six months on a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem under the R. C. Committee Malda. None need apply who has not a thorough practical knowledge in Surveying levelling and drawing necessary for a Road project.

JOGENDRA NATH GHOSE,
Dist. Engineer's Office, } District Engineer.
Malda, 14th March 1883. }

WANTED.

To fill a vacancy in the Office of the Examiner Public Works Accounts, Bengal, an intelligent, well educated Clerk, under 24 years of age, who is well up in general account work. He should have passed the Public Works test for 4th Grade Accountant. Salary Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 per mensem, appointment to be on Probation for first year. Copies only of testimonials should accompany application as they will not be returned. Replies will not be sent to unsuccessful applicants.

Writer's Building, } D. H. TRAIL, LT.-COL., R.E.
12th March 1883. } Examiner P. W. Accts.

NOTICE.

Wanted an Overseer for the Dacca District Road Cess Works on a salary of Rs. 75 per month including allowance. None need apply who have not passed the D. P. W. Overseer's examination, and have no practical experience.

Applications with copies of testimonials to the address of the District Engineer Dacca will be received up to the 31st March 1883.

Dist. Dacca, } UMES CHUNDRA SEN,
15th March 1883. } Overseer in Charge of Dist.
Engineer's Office, Dacca.

WANTED.—A Native Librarian for the Saidpore State Railway Institute. He must write a good hand and be quick and intelligent. A previous knowledge of the work is not necessary. Salary Rs. 15 per month rising to Rs. 20 and free quarters.

Apply with copies of certificates to—L. E. St. Yates. Hony. Secretary N. B. S. Railway Institute Saidpore.

"WANTED for the children a private teacher at Dehree who must have some knowledge of Sanskrit, Pay Rs. 40 (forty). F. A. would be preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials before 31st March to,

TOOLSIDAS ROYAH,
Superintendent P. W. D.
Irrigation Works,
Dehree on Sone.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

A Head master for the Higher Class English School Chuckdighi (Burdwan). Graduates of the Calcutta University need only apply, salary from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per month, apply to Babu Lolit Mohun Roy, Chuckdighi.

WANTED a Sub-Overseer for Sonthal Pergunnahs District Road Works on a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem rising by an annual increment of Rs. 5 to Rs. 50. None need apply who have not passed the D. P. W. Sub-Overseer's examination, and who have no practical experience.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be made to the undersigned upto 31st March 1883.

WM. M. SMITH,
For Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs.
Dumka, the 1st March, 1883.

WANTED an Assistant Head Master for the Brahmanbaria Annada Higher English School salary Rs. 50. A B. A. not reading for the law will be preferred. Apply sharp.

GOVINDA CHUNDER BASAK, B.A.,
March 6, 1883. Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that a qualified Sanscrit Pandit with some knowledge of Nyaya also is required for Thomson's Gotam Patshalah which is to be opened from the 1st Proximo or as soon as a qualified man is available on the "Arum" hermitage of Gotam Rishie at Godua where he wrote and expounded Nyaya Philosophy. The Salary of the Pandit will be Rs. 20 per month for the present. Application with copies of testimonials will be received till the 31st Instant by the undersigned.

TARA PRASAD Mukerjee,
Vice Chairman.

P. HALDAR AND Co.,

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS,

19, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta,

Full Set Rs. 85 Single Tooth Rs. 4. Stopping Rs. 3 each. Medical advice can be had free of charge from a Retd. Assistant Surgeon.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free at 4 oz., Rs. 6; 8 oz., Rs. 11; 16 oz. Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

সচিত্র।

প্রবাহিনী।

RENDERED IN BENGALY FROM
MYSTERIES BY REYNOLDS, & C.

রেগাল্ড্ কুত্ রহস্যাবলী (Mysteries of London
and Mysteries of the Court,) অবলম্বনে

লিখিত আখ্যায়িকা বলা একাদিক্রমে খণ্ডে
খণ্ডে প্রতি পক্ষে প্রকাশিত হইতেছে।

প্রথম উচ্চাঙ্গ—প্রথম তরঙ্গ।

এককালীন অগ্রিম মূল্য ৩/০।

ডাক মামুল বার আনা।

খরচা প্রতি খণ্ড এক আনা। অর্থাৎ কক্ষ ১০ ও পূর্ণ
তরঙ্গ (Series) ৬০ মাত্র। কিন্তু নির্দিষ্ট গ্রাহক হইলে,
কক্ষ ৫; খণ্ড ১০ ও তরঙ্গ ৩০ পড়িবে। একপ মূল্য
মূল্যে কোন বাঙ্গালী পুস্তক এ পর্যন্ত বাহির হয় নাই।
রয়াল আটপেজী কক্ষ ১৬০০ পৃষ্ঠায়—২০০ কক্ষায়—বা
খ্রীষ্টাব্দিক চিত্র সম্বলিত ১০০ খণ্ডে সমাপ্ত। প্রতি তরঙ্গ বা
পূর্ণ আখ্যায়িকা বঙ্গের মধ্যে শেষ হইবে। অন্ততঃ ২১/০
পাঠাইলে, নির্দিষ্ট গ্রাহক হইতে পারিবেন। বৈশাখ
হইতে তরঙ্গের মূল্য চারি টাকা হইবে।

ক্রীণগেজেনাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।

প্রবাহিনী কার্যালয়—৮২, বারাগদী ঘোষের ষ্ট্রীট,
কলিকাতা।

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Sealed Tenders are invited and will be received by
undersigned up to 3 P. M. of the 26th proximo, for the
supply of 4 lacs cubic feet of Indigenous Stone, a year,
commencing from 1884 to 1886, both years inclusive.

2. The Stone to be from the Rajmahal Hills,
broken so as to pass freely in every direction through
a ring of two inches in diameter boaled down, and
to be stacked in the Municipal Depots at Bag Bazar
or Nimtollah.

3. The rate to be entered is per hundred cubic feet
by measurement. The quality of the Stone must be
not inferior to that now being supplied, a sample of
which may be seen at the Municipal Depots. Tender
for supplying Stone of this quality, from any other
locality than Rajmahal, may be considered.

4. Each tender must be accompanied with sample
in sealed bags, with earnest money of Rs. 5,000 (five
thousand) only. In case of the non-acceptance of the
tender, earnest money will be returned.

5. The party whose tender is accepted, will be re-
quired to sign a deed of contract duly stamped and
registered at his own expense, within one week of the
acceptance of the tender. In case of failure the earn-
est money is to be forfeited without further notice.

6. No further security will be required beyond the
earnest money, which will be retained for the due ful-
filment of the contract.

7. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to
accept the lowest or any tender.

8. Any further information may be had on appli-
cation.

RAJCHUNDER GHOSE,
Superintendent of Stores.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Sealed Tenders are invited and will be received up
to 3 P. M., of the 26th Instant for the supply of 40000
Rg. ft. straight kerb and channel stones delivered at
the Bag Bazar and Nimtollah Depots.

The stones are to be 12" inches broad by 4" inches
thick and each not less than 3 feet in length of the
best quality Mirzapore, as per specification to be seen
at the office.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or in part
not less than 20000 Rg. ft. In either case, they must
each be accompanied by earnest deposit of Rs. 1000
(one thousand) only.

The party or parties whose tenders are accepted will
be required to sign a deed of contract duly stamped and
registered at his own expense within two weeks of the
acceptance of tender. In case of failure, the earnest
deposit to be forfeited without further notice.

No further security will be required beyond the
earnest money which will be retained for the due fulfil-
ment of the contract.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept
the lowest or any tender.

Any further information may be had on application.

RAJCHUNDER GHOSE,
Superintendent of Stores.

ঘনরাম প্রণীত শ্রীধর্ম মঙ্গল।

ঘনরাম প্রণীত শ্রীধর্ম মঙ্গল প্রথম ও দ্বিতীয় খণ্ড
প্রকাশিত হইয়াছে। এই রকম বার খণ্ড প্রকাশিত হইলে
গ্রন্থ শেষ হইবে, টাকা আছে, স্থানীয় স্থানীয় ছবি আছে,
কাগজ ভাল, ছাপা ভাল। প্রায় ১০০০ পৃষ্ঠায় শেষ
হইবে।

শ্রীধর্ম মঙ্গল বঙ্গভাষায় এক অপূর্ব মহাকাব্য। উজ্জল-
তম রত্ন। প্রায় দুই শত বৎসর পূর্বের এ গ্রন্থ এত দিন
কোটকোট পুঁথি আকারে মেঘাচ্ছাদিত স্বর্গের ন্যায় অগো-
রবে বিরাজ করিতেছিল, গোড়ের রাজা ইহার মূল সূত্র.
ময়নাধিপতি লাউসেন ইহার নায়ক, ইহাতে বীররস
আছে, করুণ রস আছে, প্রণয় রস আছে, কবিতা সকল
সতেজ ও সহজ। ইহা পাঠ করিলে পাঠকগণ বৃত্তিতে
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Estate Kristomohun Mitter.

Umbica Churn Mitter.

vs.

Khetternath Mitter & others.

Notice is hereby given that on Friday the 6th day
of April next at 1 o'clock in the afternoon the Re-
ceiver of the High Court will put up at his Office for
Lease the undermentioned Zemindaries, Talooks
lands and premises belonging to the above Estate on
such terms and conditions as may be ascertained on
application to him.

Watkins and Watkins,
Attorneys for the Receiver.

Lot No. 1.

In Zillah 24-Pergunnahs.

Mouzah Ranaghatta in Pergunnah Hateaghar
Touzie No. 596. Lot 31 Mouzah Ranaghat Touzie
No. 1317.

An Eight annas share of Mouzah Radhacantopore,
&c., in Pergunnah Shahpore Touzie No. 417 with
Ticca Mehals.

An Eight annas share of Khas Potitland at Ra-
dhacantopore with Khallary and Hokook Ticca
Mehals.

A Sixteen annas share of Neiz Ticca Mehals at
Radhacantopore.

Jummaie Ticca Mehals at Mouzah Luckinarainpore
in Pergunnah Shahpore Khallary Mehals.

A fourteen annas share of Tarruff Kalikapore in
Pergunnah Boridhaty Touzie No. 378 with Hokook
Ticca Mehals, viz, Sixteen annas share of Tarruff
Kalikapore.

Ditto of purchased Laeraj Mehals.

An Eight annas share of Shairath Mehals.

JUMMAIE TICCA MEHALS.

A Sixteen annas share Mouzah Bhuggobanpore,
Tarruff Ramessurpore in Pergunnah Hateaghar.

An Eight annas share of Mehal Chuck Tarruff
Kallynagore in Pergunnah Hateaghar, consisting of
Chuck Bagmarree and purchased Chuck.

An Eight annas share of Tarruff Shahazadapore
in Pergunnah Moydah, consisting of Chuck Hssa

Khago.

Durmourasee Chuck, Mouzah Ranaghatta Mehal
Khorbill in Pergunnah Hateaghar.

Chuck Gorakutty Mouzah Caasyagore, Pergun-
nah Hateaghar.

Three annas and four gundahs share of Chuck
Kharree in Mouzah Kharree and Pergunnah Kharree
with Mehal Tawfir Bauzuptee and Puttaie Ticca.

A Three annas and four gundahs share of Chuck
Nalooah, Mehal Khorbill in Mouzah Nalooah, Per-
gunnah Hateaghar.

A Five annas and ten gundahs share of Mehal
Dowl in Mouzah Kharree, Chuck Kharree, Pergun-
nah Kharree.

Putnee Mehal Tarruff Suthul in Pergunnah Ma-
goorah, consisting of Mouzaha Majeeraut, Bouch-
barriah and Dhockragatcha.

Mourassee Mehal Kamar Pole, &c., in Pergunnah
Mooragatchee with Dupteer Sarmijamee and Lukraj
lands.

A Ten annas and thirteen gundahs one cowrie and
one kranti share of Mehal Bundokee in Pergunnah
Hateaghar and Boridhaty with ten annas, thirteen
gundahs one cowrie and one kranti share of Mehal
Izmalee purchased Mohutran and Bromutter.

A Ten annas thirteen gundahs one cowrie and one
kranti share of Ticca lands at Callynagore.

A Ten annas thirteen gundahs one cowrie and one
kranti share of Ticca land at Bangshedurpore.

Ditto of Debutter Mehal.

Ditto of Ticca lands at Alipore.

A Sixteen annas share of Mehal Kanoongo.

Ticca Mehal at Sittagatchee.

Purchased Bromutter lands.

Mahal Muddhome Bhudhoo.

Garden at Domparrah, Joynagore.

A Garden with tenanted land situate at Peepul-
purtee lane, Bhowanipore in Dhee Panchannogram.

Lot No. 2.

IN ZILLAH RAJSHAHYE.

1. Two annas share of Kismut Bhurattore, &c.,
Tuppy Chawpollah Touzie No. 444 let out in Putnee
lease.

2. Two annas share of Kismut Neiz Halsha do.

3. Two annas share of Kismut Nundo Roypore

Tuppy Chapayla, Touzie No. 445.

4. Two annas share of Kismut Nuncory Nuskur

Tuppy Kooaumly, Touzie No. 472, let out on Putnee
lease.

PUTNEE MEHALS.

5. Mouzah Fulah, &c., Tuppy Bash let out on
Durputnee lease.

6. Twelve annas share of Mouza Issui Barriah
Tuppy Bash let out on Durputnee lease.

7. Dhee Nooroolabad, Pergunnah Callygram.

8. Five annas seven gundahs and one cowrie share
of Mouzah Burgatchee with Haut Burgatchee Per-
gunnah Nuskurpore let out on Durputnee lease.

9. Twelve annas share of Talook Dullubpore,
Pergunnah Nuskurpore, Tarruff Futtelpore Kismut
Bulloo Deear and Kismut Bulludear, &c.

10. Twelve annas share of Kismut Bhoonogore
&c., Khareja Talook Doolubpore, Pergunnah Nus-
kurpore.

11. Five annas and ten gundahs share of Kismut
Doorgadoho Polent Nuskurpore, Pergunnah Tahir-
pore let out on Durputnee lease.

12. Eight annas share of Mouzah Kharile, Put-
tropore and Mouzah Puttropore, Ekdeha Kismut Kol-
lopparah and also five annas and ten gundahs share
of Madhyeparah Nuskurpore, Pergunnah Tahirpore
let out on Durputnee lease.

13. Mouzah Chiesuriah Ekdeha Nuskurpore
Pergunnah Tahirpore and Mouzah Sozoneypore
Ekdeha, Pergunnah Dhanila let out on Durputnee
lease.

14. Tarruff Konparrah Nuskurpore, Pergunnah
Tahirpore let out on Durputnee lease.

15. Purchased jote in Tappay Chappayla Nundo
Raypore let out on lease.

16. Purchased lakraj in Mouzah Futtelpore let
out on Mourassee lease.

IN ZILLAH PUBNAH.

17. Eleven gundahs and fourteen kags share
Hoodah Nemye Churn and also one anna three gun-
dahs and three cowries share of Hoodah Shamaj
Pergunnah Katarmollah, Dhee Chalsunagore, Touzie
No. 211 let out on Putnee lease.

18. Two annas share of Kismut Shibpore No
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EDUCATION COMMISSION.

STATEMENT BY RAI RAJENDRALALA MITRA,
BARADUR, LL.D., C.I.E.

(Concluded from the last issue.)

If it be fair to force the Hindu subjects of Her Majesty to Missionary colleges, on the ground of the secular part of the education given there being good, the same should be done with Her Roman Catholic subjects in Ireland; or if that be impracticable, the Queen's Colleges should be abolished, and the Protestant students be driven to the Roman Catholic colleges. I can perceive no difference in the case. Nor am I singular in this respect. All my Hindu and Muhammadan countrymen think in the same way; even many Englishmen of high standing are of the same opinion, and conscientiously believe that no impartiality or neutrality can be secured so long as grants are given to Missionary schools and colleges. I would specially invite the attention of the Commission to the minute recorded by the late Sir John Peter Grant, when he was a member of the Supreme Council, on this subject. I am aware that the Education Despatch provides for grants without reference to the religion taught; but I take that to mean schools established for particular sects, and not to those whose primary object is conversion to a new faith. It is but right and proper that every sect should derive aid for schools kept up for its own community; but the argument cannot apply to schools established solely for aggressive purposes. In Europe there are many schools in which the religion taught is that professed by the majority of the pupils. But in such cases the minority professing other creeds are allowed to absent themselves from the religious instruction. But in Missionary schools the reverse is the case; the religion taught is that of the teachers and not of the taught, and the latter are forced to learn the adverse creed.

Practically, Hindus can compete with Missionaries on even terms only in a few enlightened places. The Muhammadan cannot do so anywhere. As regards high education, the Jains, the Buddhists, and other sects are in the same predicament. I have no official statement before me showing the amounts given to different schools and colleges, but the conviction is general that Missionary schools get larger grants than others. I have already adverted to the reduction lately made in the grant to a Roman Catholic college, and the amount transferred to a Protestant college. (Reply to Question XIX.)

I take this opportunity to express my humble opinion in regard to the proposal sometimes made by interested or good-natured religious people who have not studied the subject carefully, and emphasised by the Text-Book Committee, of teaching unsectarian religion and morality in Government and aided schools. I do not think the plan at all feasible, or at all desirable, so long as the Government pledge to remain neutral in religious matters is held binding. The two cardinal points in natural religion are the existence and the providence of God, and these are just the points in which the greatest diversity of opinion exists among Indian sectaries. Many millions of Her Majesty's subjects in Burma do not admit the existence of God. As Buddhists, they hold that every human soul is capable of being improved into perfection so as to become a Buddha; but they repudiate the idea of there being a God, who is superior to these perfected souls. Can the Government with its pledge of neutrality force the children of Buddhists to believe in a God as the creator and preserver of the universe? Or would it be fair to repudiate the pledge and do so? As a loyal subject of Her Majesty, I would be the last to recommend such a course. I believe primary education in Burma is carried on through the local clerical class called Phoungis, and I should be surprised indeed if the Government can make the Phoungis renounce the cardinal principle of their faith, and teach that there is a God greater than Buddha. The Jains and Oswals of Northern India, who number between 4 and 5 millions, do not believe in God; they have 24 Tirthankaras now, and expect many human souls will, in course of time, become Tirthankaras. The followers of the Sankhya system among the Hindus do not recognise the existence of God, and the Lepchas, Bhutias, and other subjects of Her Majesty are also atheists in their belief. And surely these are not to be denied the culture of education because they are atheists. Such a denial is not given to atheists and agnostics in Europe. Bad as atheism is, it is undeniable that it is the faith of well-nigh one-fifth of the human race, and the fact should not be lost sight of in organizing administrative measures for large communities. In primitive times, when priests were the only lettered persons in a community, they naturally held the functions not only of teaching religion and literature, but also medicine and astronomy. In Persia every learned man is a *hakim*, and in Bengal every physician is a *hakim* or chief poet; but, generally speaking, medicine and astronomy have been removed from the purview of priests. Among communities where the ruler and the ruled are of the same nationality and religion, the necessity, however, of separating religion from secular learning was not felt until the beginning of this century, and the divorce is now being carried out. Systems of religion have now so multiplied and become so diversified, that it has become impracticable to keep the two subjects in the same hands, and religion has ceased to be a subject of which a liberal Government can take any cognizance. Were our Government to urge a different course, and hold that intellectual training, to be effectual, must include religion, it should, by parity of reasoning, regulate the press which supplies the bulk of the people with their intellectual food.

The providence of God is as indeterminate a quantity as His existence. Many good Christians, who believe in the existence of God, do not admit His special providence. They hold that He rules by general well-determined natural laws, but exercises no special providence. Hence, they hold the inutilty of prayers for rain and the like. A large body of Hindus representing the followers of the *adval* system of the Vedants take it to be an insult to the God-head to attribute to Him special providence. There are many other Hindu sects who cherish the same belief, and Government cannot with any propriety outrage their religious feelings by insisting upon their accepting the theory of providence.

The cant of "Godless schools" I treat with the greatest scorn. No one enquires about the creed of a teacher of gymnastics or of fencing; and if muscles can be trained without the aid of theology, there is no reason why the intellect should not be fit for the same "Godless" treatment, in schools designed solely for the training of the intellect. "Godless" our schools are, taking the word to mean absence of theology; so are our law colleges, medical colleges, and engineering colleges. Theology and mathematics and physics cannot be

well taught together. In this sense our law courts and legislative councils are also "Godless." But those who use the word do not, nor seek to, confine themselves to the negative meaning. They wish to mislead the public mind by conveying through it the idea that the schools are "impious" or vicious, and hence the sting. They know well that "the vague generalities" (to quote the language of Abbe Martin) "which pass under the name of natural religion, can never keep the mass of children or of working men from sin. Children and the poor have no inclination for intellectual subtleties; intellectual and moral truths must be presented to them in a concrete form, in order to penetrate their minds." They are likewise aware that "where religious unity has given place to every variety of belief and unbelief, it is obvious that no middle course is open to State supported schools, between accepting all and rejecting all;" and it is their wish that natural religion should be the plea, and dogmatic religion the reality, which is to be secured. There is a vast number of individuals who are in need of intellectual education requisite to the performance of their duties as citizens in a civilised community; and the means of obtaining this intellectual education can be supplied without any material difficulty; but the cantmongers step in, and each from his side sounds the tocsin, and proclaims with stentorian voice, that no education should be given unless his special religious dogmas are taught. To quote the language of an able writer:—"My cousin Francis and I," said the Emperor Charles V., "are perfectly agreed on the subject of Milan; he wants it for himself, and so do I." The question of leaving Milan alone was not on the tapis. Sooner should the whole territory be ravaged with fire and sword, and sooner should the throat of every Milanese be cut, than Charles give way to Francis, or Francis to Charles. Rather let the inhabitants of whole districts be allowed to wallow in the most bestial ignorance, to their own utter degradation, and the infinite danger of the rest of the community, than the slightest concession be made by any one party, even if a similar concession on the part of an antagonist is a feature in a proposed scheme for national education."

For my part, as a Hindu, relying on the saving grace of my religion, I desire that my children should follow my faith, and look upon every act of Government which tends to deprive me of the liberty of carrying out my wish as unfair and oppressive.

Strictly speaking, morality is the direct outcome of religion. Separated from religion it stands on sand. But without entering into any discussion on the subject, I beg to point out that every "Reader" handed to a little boy is a manual on morality, and if well taught, morality is *ipso facto* well taught. As regards the higher classes, it would be a libel on English literature to say that its cultivation subserves not the cause of morality, not to advert to the fact that moral philosophy forms a part of the literary course in our colleges. These facts, I believe, are not denied; but what is wanted is a catechism for dogmatic teaching in the lowest classes. If so, I look upon the proposal as not only futile, but pernicious. "Edith," said a lady, "come here, and I will read a nice story to you." "Is there a moral attached to it, dear aunty?" "Why do you ask such a question, dear?" "Because it is then like jam with Gregory's powder put in it." Most children think of catechisms as Edith did of a story with a moral attached to it. When reading *Æsop's Fables* in my class my form fellows so strongly disliked the morals that the teacher at last permitted us to read the stories without the morals. I think catechisms cannot be well taught; are never properly understood; cause much waste of valuable time; and counteract the development of intelligence and understanding. And the system of education which curbs intelligence and understanding is the most noxious possible.

What I have said above about catechisms on morality applies with greater force to catechisms which have been recommended on the duty which little children of six to eight years among the lower orders of the community owe to the State. I treat the idea as quite quixotic. I do not believe there is a single teacher in our schools who can explain the abstract idea of State as distinct from the individual officers composing it, to a child's son of seven years. With such pupils even most concrete ideas are hard to deal with. Such books, moreover, cannot by any possibility enhance the loyalty of the people, but they will, if enforced, take up time which is now more usefully employed. In the higher classes, where political economy forms a subject of study, catechisms can only imply absurdity.

Question XXI.—What classes principally avail themselves of Government or aided schools and colleges for the education of their children? How far is the complaint well founded, that the wealthy classes do not pay enough for such education? What is the rate of fees payable for higher education in your province, and do you consider it adequate?

XXI.—By the word "classes" in the question I presume men of different pecuniary circumstances are implied, and not castes, as I have taken it to mean in question III. If that be the meaning, I should say that boys of the lower and the middle classes resort to our schools and colleges the most. English learning is looked upon as a means of livelihood, and those who have to earn their bread apply themselves to it. The rich, who have no such incentive, do not concern themselves about learning English. In England the many openings for the highest offices in the church, the army, the bench, and the legislature offer strong temptations to the higher classes to betake to learning. The state of society they live in also necessitates a considerable amount of culture, and the British aristocracy as a body has of late become noted for its high intellectual attainments. The rich in India have no such offices open to them, and society, in the English sense of the word, they have none; and they care not to undergo the labour of study. The occasional necessity of speaking with British officers and the transaction of business oblige some to acquire a colloquial facility in English; but that does not require a collegiate course of tuition. To prove this, I should refer the Commission to certain statistics collected by the late Mr. Sutcliffe, when he was Principal of the Presidency College. Calcutta is unquestionably the richest town in India, and there are more wealthy Hindu families living in it than in any other part of the Presidency, and yet the number of rich pupils in the college was in the year of inquiry so limited that the fourth year class did not show a single student whose father had an income of Rs. 3,000 a month. Even in the first year's class there was none whose father could reckon Rs. 4,000 a month. Taking the limit of the upper class at Rs. 3,000—and none can be decently styled to belong to the upper class who has less than that sum a month—there were in the College only 11 boys to represent the class in a total of 280 students. I believe the

Calcutta University has not yet had an opportunity of granting the B.A. degree to any youth whose father has an income of Rs. 10,000 a month. Mr. Sutcliffe found that one-fourth of his students depended on their scholarships for defraying their college expenses. Subsequent enquiries showed that the returns prepared by Mr. Sutcliffe were quite correct. Mr. Croft subsequently altered the standards. In England the "upper ten" include men who have ten thousand pounds or more a year, but Mr. Croft changed the pounds sterling into rupees. His upper class represent men with rupees ten thousand a year or a little over Rs. 800 a month, i.e., the pay of a first class Deputy Magistrate; and yet he found in 1875-79 that in higher English schools his "upper ten" represented only 3.3 per cent. His middle classes comprising officers of Government other than menial servants, holders of real property yielding income of Rs. 200, tradesmen, merchants, etc. were represented by 19.9 per cent., while his lower class represented a total of 79.6 per cent. Mr. Croft sums up his figures by saying, "of the whole number of 571,202 lower class pupils, 319,885 are children of cultivating ryots, and 65,423 of small traders. Those proportions indicate the extent to which the system of primary education is working for the benefit of the agricultural classes." In fact, the children of the lower classes form the backbone of our schools and colleges, and without them they would have been all closed.

My theory of education being an imperative duty of Government leaves no room for unequal charges for the same commodity. As trustees of the revenue contributed by the people, the Government is bound to disburse the same in all fairness with reference to the requirements of the State. I cannot conceive how it can say, with any show of justice, that the son of a rich man shall pay double or treble the amount paid by a poor student in the same class. Wealth is no crime, and there should be no penalty or fine attached to the condition of being wealthy. The fees may be, and are, I believe, regulated according to the subjects taught, and nothing could be fairer. The case is different in England, where the colleges originally were private property, and private persons were at liberty to regulate their charges according to their convenience or caprice, though such caprice on the part of an ordinary tradesman in regard to the price of bread or meat would be denounced as monstrous.

As to the question of fact, whether or not the wealthy classes pay enough for their education, the answer will depend upon the question as to whether the table of fees has been judiciously fixed or not. I believe the fees charged in mofussil schools and colleges are as high as the bulk of the students can conveniently pay. An enhancement of 25 per cent. on the amounts would lead to the desertion of a great many boys and to the denial of education to a great many of those who are the most assiduous and successful in their study. Such denial can be justifiable only on the present area of high education being too wide. The fact, however, is not so; the area is still too circumscribed in India. Compared to what it is in England, France, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland it is quite insignificant; and for the intellectual well-being of the people and the spread of the light of European learning in the East, every effort should be made to widen, and not to reduce, the area. In Calcutta the fees are high, and in the Presidency College excessive. The amount is Rs. 12 per month, or over £15 a year. As collegiate education involves the necessity of buying many costly books every year, the actual cost to a student is over £20 a year. This is very oppressive to the parents or guardians of the great majority (about two-thirds) of the pupils of the college. According to Mr. Sutcliffe's estimate, the parents of 137 boys out of a total of 280 earn less than a hundred rupees a month, and with two college-going boys in each family a father has to devote more than one-third of his earnings to the education of the boys. Nor is the heavy fee justifiable on the ground of its being in any way in accord with what obtains in Europe. From the information I have at command I find that college fees are nowhere so heavy in Europe. In France and Germany it is very low. In Scotland and Ireland it is also trifling, and even in England it ranges from £3-10 to £6. The value of money is considerably higher in India—a very poor country—than in England, and if allowance be made for the difference, the Calcutta rate would be found to be three times as great in England. The policy of the Local Government has been in this respect unhealthy, calculated to repress, rather than to promote, high education.

Question XXII.—Can you adduce any instance of a proprietary school or college supported entirely by fees?

XXII.—I have already said that, of vernacular schools, there are many thousands supported entirely by fees in all parts of the country; but I believe the question refers to schools and colleges teaching English. If so, there are several in Calcutta and its suburbs, but very few beyond that area that I am aware of. The time has not yet come in the mofussil for self-supporting English schools teaching up to the Entrance standard.

Question XXIII.—Is it in your opinion possible for a non-Government institution of the higher order to become influential and stable when in direct competition with a similar Government institution? If so, under what conditions do you consider that it might become so?

XXIII.—There is nothing to prevent a non-Government institution of higher order from becoming influential and stable when in direct competition with a Government institution. The Metropolitan College affords an instance in point, and most of the Missionary colleges are both influential and stable. Influence among the people depends on good education, and stability on assured and permanent aid. If aid in money be forthcoming, it matters very little whether that aid is derived from private or State resources. The fact is that, owing to paucity of competent local teachers, to the heavy cost of imported teachers, and to the demand for high education being limited, it is not possible to have a high school in the mofussil without aid, much less to have any competition. Generally speaking, competition obtains in the mofussil only among Government and Missionary institutions; but such competition should not justify the Government from retiring from the field. The objections are the same which apply to the abolition of Protestant colleges in Ireland, on the ground of there being many Roman Catholic colleges there. What is demanded by the subject is as fair and just, may be so demanded by the subject natives of India with equal fairness. When the people want education, the Government should not refer them to institutions established avowedly and solely for the destruction of their religion. By "local bodies" in the foregoing replies I always mean men of the nationality and religion of the people, as distinct from proselytising bodies.

Question XXIV.—Is the cause of higher education in your province injured by any unhealthy competition; and if so, what remedy, if any, would you apply?

XXIV.—No; the people do not suffer by competition in education. Even in trade, so in education, competition helps, and does not retard progress. Whenever a lower class school is said to have been closed on account of competition, the inference should be either that the closing school was ill-managed, or that the community for which it had been established was too small to supply students for two schools. The former is generally the case. As regards high schools in the mofussil, pecuniary aid from some source or other is a *sine qua non*, and without it none can thrive. I have no remedy to suggest for the cure of what I take to be a desirable consumption, and not an evil. A wider spread of high education than what obtains at present is the only means of bringing on the consummation I long for.

Question XXV.—Do educated natives in your province readily find remunerative employment?

XXV.—Yes, they do. No man fairly educated need be in want of a livelihood if he is willing and able to work. Of course, all the appointments available are not of high, or of the same, value; but no reasonable person could expect such a state of things in any civilised country. Mere learning is not a passport to the highest offices anywhere; many barristers long for small briefs in circuit courts in England who are as learned, or more so, than the Judges before whom they desire to plead. There can be only one "woolsack" in a country, but no one in his senses would suggest that there should not be more than one individual fit for it in a community. Exceptions there are, but as a general rule every boy goes, or is sent, to school to better his condition. No poor boy in a low condition in life ever thinks of remaining, after his education, in the condition and trade of his parents. Every soldier who accepts the magic "shilling" in England looks to a marshal's baton as his goal. Nor does this imply an unhealthy state of things, and no one need feel any anxiety about it. Were every person in India to earn a B.A. or an M.A. degree, still the case would not be one for regret, as under such circumstances the B.A.'s and the M.A.'s would soon settle themselves to their respective callings. As a matter of fact, however, the supply in India at present is not in excess of demand—nay, it is not even equal to the demand. Confining my attention to Bengal, I find that the Calcutta University last year passed a total of 233 graduates. Of these, 3 were passed in civil engineering, 9 in medicine, 37 in law, 36 in M.A., and 148 in B.A. To notice them *seriatim*. No one will, I believe, hold 3 civil engineers a year too many for a population of 120 millions, for which the University has to provide. The country has to import 30 engineers from Cooper's Hill College every year, and these could easily be dispensed with if it had an adequate indigenous supply. For the 9 medical men there are three hundred jails, dispensaries and hospitals in the country—and a very unhealthy, malarious country—peopled by 60 millions of persons requiring frequent medical advice. For the 37 graduates in law, there are 50 zillahs in Bengal alone, leaving the North-West and Oudh out of consideration; and 10 to 15 different kinds of courts in each zillah, or say 600 in all. Allowing 5 Vakils to each court, the total would be 3,000. Were the obituary among Vakils in each zillah to amount to 1 only, the number of Vakils required for Bengal would be 59, against a supply of 37, showing a deficit of 13. To prepare 37 B.L's, a hundred B.A's must study law for two years, the ratio of passed students being about one-third of the total of candidates. Now, if we deduct 100 from the total of 148, there remains a balance of 48 B.A's to be otherwise disposed of. Now, supposing that every one of these 48 looked for Government employment (a very unjustifiable supposition), they may be all easily disposed of in the subordinate executive and the educational services. There are upwards of 500 officers in the different grades of the Deputy Magistrates, Deputy Collectors, Sub-Deputy Magistrates, Tehsildars, &c., and, as the average period of service is 25 years, the ratio of retirements must be 20 per annum; and between death, dismissal, and other causes, 20 more may be safely calculated upon. These give a total of 40 per annum. The total of teacherships for which B.A's are, or should be, selected may be reckoned at 2,000, and the annual number of recruits required for this body would be 103. These figures would give a total of 148 B.A's, for which we have a supply of only 48. This is independent of the requirements of the Governments of Assam and the United Provinces, for which another 148 recruits are unquestionably required. There are then several colleges, schools, private tutorships, and other walks in life where the service of educated men are required, and for which the educational institutions of the country can at present make no adequate provision. There are still the 36 M.A's to dispose of, and for them there are at least 800 Munsiffs in the different Governments named, requiring from 60 to 70 recruits every year. Of course, the manner of disposal I have shown above is not exactly what takes place, or can take place; but the totals clearly prove that our present supply of graduates is not at all sufficient for our wants. It is worthy of note, too, that, from certain statistics lately published by Babu Krishnachandra Ray, it appears that out of a total of 1,712 B.A's, passed by the Calcutta University, since its foundation, only 525 have accepted Government service, and the rest have found employment elsewhere. The supply of B.A's is dependent upon the supply of candidates yielded by our high schools, and any reduction in the number of high schools must necessarily reduce the supply of the former.

It is to be admitted that in the above calculations I have made no provision for the men who are plucked and who crowd every walk in life, and by their applications for situations produce in the minds of superior officers of Government a wrong impression of the alleged glut in the market. It is difficult to enter into any detail regarding these; but, seeing that the total of the candidates who pass the Entrance test gives an average of 1,500, out of whom some 250 rise to degrees, there are just 1,250 half-educated men who have to be provided for every year, and this is certainly not a large number for the requirements of a community of 120 millions. A greater number is produced every year between Ireland and Scotland amidst a population of 9 millions.

Question XXVI.—Is the instruction imparted in secondary schools calculated to store the minds of those who do not pursue their studies further, with useful and practical information?

XXVI.—My reply to this question should be negative. But so long as the secondary schools are made the sources of supply for the higher schools, the case cannot be otherwise. My theory is that the secondary schools should give elementary education, as they do now, and technical schools should be provided for such boys as do not aspire to University education. I would not introduce any technical education in secondary schools, for that would necessitate the learning of subjects which all the pupils do not require. For instance, it is commonly said that the elements of agriculture should form a branch of study in every secondary school. But if it was compulsory, all those who are preparing for collegiate study would be driven to waste their time with a subject of which they can make no use afterwards.

Question XXVII.—Do you think there is any truth in the statement that the attention of teachers and pupils is unduly directed to the Entrance Examination of the University? If so, are you of opinion that this circumstance impairs the practical value of the education in secondary schools for the requirements of ordinary life?

XXVII.—The case is as stated, but, for the reasons stated in my last reply, I do not take it to be injurious. If you try to make secondary schools such as to supply for the requirements of ordinary life, you would raise their standards, and they will cease to be secondary schools. Those who think otherwise have not a clear conception of what a secondary school should be, nor make adequate allowance for the great loss of time and energy which the necessity of learning English, as the means of knowledge, entails on us. While we are forging our tools, those who learn in their mother-tongue are engaged in paying manufactures. We have no present remedy for this evil.

Question XXVIII.—Do you think that the number of pupils in secondary schools, who present themselves for the University Entrance Examination, is unduly large when compared with the requirements of the country? If you think so, what do you regard as the causes of this state of things, and what remedies would you suggest?

XXVIII.—I have anticipated this question in my reply to Question XXV.

Question XXIX.—What system prevails in your province with reference to scholarships; and have you any remarks to make on the subject? Is the scholarship system impartially administered as between Government and Aided Schools?

XXIX.—I think the scholarships are fairly awarded. I should like to see their number greatly increased, principally by private endowments. This is the department in which private contributions should occupy the most prominent place.

Question XXX.—Is Municipal support at present extended to grant-in-aid schools, whether belonging to Missionary or other bodies; and how far is this support likely to be permanent?

XXX.—The Municipalities contribute to the support of local schools. I have already said (answer XVI) that they should not be called upon to do so.

Question XXXI.—Does the University curriculum afford a sufficient training for teachers in secondary schools, or are special Normal Schools needed for the purpose?

XXXI.—Very few secondary schools can afford to pay for University graduates for teachers. They have to be satisfied with plucked men and lower-class men, and these require some training. The University curriculum does not, and should not, include the art of pedagogy.

Question XXXII.—What is the system of school inspection pursued in your province? In what respect is it capable of improvement?

XXXII.—I have already given my opinion on this subject, in my reply to Question XV. I believe the system to be faulty and very costly, and should be done away with.

Question XXXIII.—Can you suggest any method of securing efficient voluntary agency in the work of inspection and examination?

XXXIII.—Anticipated in my reply to Question XVII.

Question XXXIV.—How far do you consider the text-books in use in schools suitable?

XXXIV.—Most of the text-books are fair; some are very good; a few objectionable.

Question XXXV.—Are the present arrangements of the Educational Department in regard to examination or text-books, or in any other way, such as unnecessarily interfere with the free development of private institutions? Do they in any wise tend to check the development of natural character and ability, or to interfere with the production of a useful vernacular literature?

XXXV.—The Central Text-book Committee select books for vernacular schools, and publish selected lists from time to time. But the inspectors and their Deputies are not always governed by these lists: they are often guided by their own likes and dislikes, and the labours of the Committee are often wasted. A considerable improvement, however, has of late been effected in this respect. The Committee select several books of each class, so no author of any merit has a valid reason to complain. The production of books is very brisk, and the character of the books produced is steadily improving.

The most serious defect observable in the text-books arises from their want of uniformity as regards technical terms. One primer on geography gives one set of terms; a second, another; and a third, yet another; and the map on the wall crowns the evil by giving even a fourth set of terms; and amidst them a little boy is quite bewildered. No nation distinguished itself more in, or owns a larger stock of literature on, grammar than the Hindus; and yet our school grammars are disfigured by the most disgustingly clumsy and inexpressive terms that I have met with. My opinion on the best method of dealing with technical terms will be found given at length in the annexed pamphlet. The difficulty we have most to contend with is the desire on the part of European officers to force on us English terms on the one hand, and the conservative refusal of the people on the other to allow their language to be bastardised in the way proposed by their rulers. The subject was taken up by the Imperial Text-book Committee, but, finding the opposition too strong, they shirked the question, and left it to be settled by time.

The Central Text-book Committee have lately adopted some measures to secure uniformity and accuracy in the transliteration of foreign names in vernacular books.

I take this opportunity to notice another evil in regard to which attention should be directed. I refer to the monopoly given by the Education Department to a Calcutta firm for the supply of certain kinds of books to schools and colleges.

Booksellers in Calcutta have often protested against this monopoly, but to no effect. It is subversive of all principles of free trade, and entails considerable loss to schools and colleges.

Question XXXVI.—In a complete scheme of education for India, what parts can, in your opinion, be most effectively taken by the State and by other agencies?

XXXVI.—My reply to question II supplies a full answer to this question. For the present, Government must extend its aid to all classes of schools, but leave their management to local bodies. The management of State colleges should rest with Government.

Question XXXVII.—What effect do you think that the withdrawal of Government to a large extent from the direct management of schools or colleges would have upon the spread of education, and the growth of a spirit of reliance upon local exertions and combination for local purposes?

XXXVII.—On the understanding that pecuniary aid would be continued, I apprehend no evil from the withdrawal of Government from the direct management of schools. I have already recommended such withdrawal. As regards State colleges the case is different. The interregnum between the withdrawal and the growth of self-reliance and local combination will be long and most injurious. The withdrawal in this case should be very gradual, keeping pace with the growth of local self-reliance. If high education is not to be checked, the time for complete withdrawal will come at a very distant future. It has not yet come in England.

Question XXXVIII.—In the event of the Government withdrawing to a large extent from the direct management of schools or colleges, do you apprehend that the standard of instruction in any class of institutions would deteriorate? If you think so, what measures would you suggest in order to prevent this result?

XXXVIII.—I understand the withdrawal is to be from direct management, and not from giving aid. If so, the schools cannot, as stated above, suffer, but the deterioration in the colleges will be serious. Many will have to be altogether closed, and I can suggest no means to obviate the evil. I hope and trust the Government will not adopt so hasty and inconsiderate a course.

Question XXXIX.—Does definite instruction in duty and the principles of moral conduct occupy any place in the course of Government colleges and schools? Have you any suggestions to make on this subject?

XXXIX.—Every "Reader" handed to our boys in schools is a treatise on duty and moral conduct; and if it is properly taught, we have everything that is desired. Nothing more is required. I think the question has in view formal primers and catechisms; if so, my opinion regarding them will be found in my reply to question XX.

Question XL.—Are any steps taken for promoting the physical well-being of students in the schools or colleges in your province? Have you any suggestions to make on the subject?

XL.—Physical education is unknown in pathshalas and lower class schools; most of the zillah schools have also no provision of any kind for such education. All the colleges have gymnastic teachers, who give instruction in athletic exercises, including parallel-bars, trapeze, and the like. The Dacca and Krishnanagar Colleges encourage cricket also. I do not appreciate much the merit of dangling from the trapeze and turning summersaults on the parallel-bars except as recreations. For the expansion of the chest, development of the muscles, and general physical improvement, I have found Hindu wrestling and dumb-bells far more useful. I strongly recommend cricket, football, and quoits. Running, jumping, leaping, and boxing are also good exercises.

Question XLI.—Is there indigenous instructions for girls in the provinces with which you are acquainted; and if so, what is its character?

XLI.—The Education Reports contain all the information on the subject that I know of.

Question XLII.—What progress has been made by the Department in instituting schools for girls; and what is the character of the instruction imparted in them? What improvements can you suggest?

XLII.—Some progress has been made in female education, and the Education Department has done good service in this respect. The social institutions of the country are, however, very much in the way, and they are not easily counteracted. A policy of conciliation steadily followed for many years may do some good.

Question XLIII.—Have you any remarks to make on the subject of Mixed Schools?

XLIII.—In the present state of Indian society, Mixed Schools can only result in serious mischief; they have not yet become general in England or France. I cannot recommend them on any account. Attendance at lectures in colleges is perhaps not open to the same objection. No Hindu will avail himself of opportunities afforded for attendance at colleges; but for Eurasians, Brahmans, and Agnostics the doors of the medical colleges and schools may be opened by way of experiment.

Question XLIV.—What is the best method of providing teachers for girls?

XLIV.—Female normal schools.

Question XLV.—Are the grants to Girls' schools larger in amount, and given on less onerous terms, than those to Boys' schools; and is the distinction sufficiently marked?

XLV.—Yes; I have said so in my reply to question XIX.

Question XLVI.—In the promotion of female education, what share has already been taken by European ladies; and how far would it be possible to increase the interest which ladies might take in this cause?

XLVI.—Some European ladies have taken a very active and praiseworthy part in female education; but unfortunately most of them are connected with proselytising mission work, and their efforts are looked upon with suspicion by the people. If the religious difficulty could be removed, their success would be more marked. But even under the best of circumstances, the social difficulties adverted to in my reply to Question XLIII stand seriously in their way.

Question XLVII.—What do you regard as the chief defects, other than any to which you have already referred, that experience has brought to light in the Educational system as it has been hitherto administered? What suggestions have you to make for the remedy of such defects?

XLVII.—The replies to the preceding questions cover nearly the whole ground, and I do not think it necessary, nor have I time, to dilate further on the subject.

December 2, 1882.